

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Sixteen
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ANTI-WOOLWINE WAVE RISING IN PROTEST ON WET ATTITUDE

Prohibition Enforcement Issue Develops Split in Ranks of Democratic Party in California

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 12 (Special).—Thomas Lee Woolwine, Democratic candidate for Governor, must repudiate his declaration against the Wright Prohibition Enforcement Act or a large section of the party voters will repudiate him. This crisis in the party's affairs as election time approaches was indicated more emphatically today when Mrs. Idaho McGilone Gibson, who resigned from the county central in protest over Mr. Woolwine's attitude toward the prohibition question, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the only way to assure a united party was for the gubernatorial candidate to change his stand favoring the beer and wine interests.

Mrs. Idaho McGilone Gibson, who resigned from the county central in protest over Mr. Woolwine's attitude toward the prohibition question, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the only way to assure a united party was for the gubernatorial candidate to change his stand favoring the beer and wine interests.

Opposition Gaining Force
The increasing wave of protest against the Woolwine program is evidenced by a query put by the Rev. Robert Shuler, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, South, Los Angeles, who asks, "Shall the Democratic Party foster lawlessness and defend anarchy, or shall we repudiate our candidate?" The title of another address, "Enemies of the Republic," by Charles C. Crouch of San Diego, lends strength to the plan of building up opposition to the man who proposes to prevent adoption of the Wright Enforcement Act, thus abetting the bootlegger in California by preventing the backing of the Volstead law by 3000 state officers.

A typical illustration of Mr. Woolwine's point of view is contained in his statement: "If the people of California want light wines and beer, I believe they should have them. We must pass laws in accordance with the wishes of the people." He added:

"The Eighteenth Amendment has bred disrespect for the law, and persons who never drank before are now freely imbibing. Figures show that between 100,000 and 200,000 gallons of spirits are reaching our shores from foreign countries daily. The annual booze bill for this imported stuff runs to more than \$4,000,000,000."

Two years ago the people voted down the Harris amendment by a majority of about 65,000. We are going to vote on another amendment at the coming election, and if the Wright act becomes a law, and I am elected Governor, I'll see that it is rigidly enforced.

Mr. Woolwine said he didn't believe in saloons, adding that he voted the prohibition ticket once on account of his young son.

When Mr. Woolwine declared his opposition to the Wright amendment, at the convention of Democratic candidates in Sacramento, members of his party immediately divided into two camps, one wet and with him, the other dry and against him.

Following the fight within the county central committee an anti-Woolwine-for-Governor Democratic club was formed. Nathan Newby, prominent Democrat and Los Angeles citizen, is one of the leaders, and this club is fomenting the protest sentiment.

Effort to 'Smash Bootlegger'
Dr. M. M. Montgomery, Supt. in Southern California of the Anti-Saloon League today said that the campaign for the Wright act is being conducted with intelligence and enthusiasm in every precinct in the southland. He said 200,000 streamers will be distributed throughout the State, bearing the legend in blue and white lettering: "Smash the bootlegger. Vote yes on No. 2 on the ballot." The streamers will be pasted on the windshields and on the backs of automobiles. Day and night on every California highway these banners will serve as reminders to carry the enforcement measure.

Three-minute talks for the dry act are being delivered in stores and factories at noon. Sunday, Nov. 5, just before election, will be declared "Wright Enforcement Day" and every minister in every southern California church will be asked to devote the sermon to the subject of the enforcement law.

J. Stitt Wilson, former Mayor of Berkeley, who attempted to file an independent petition and run for Governor on a "Dry and Water and Power Act" platform, failed to enroll sufficient properly qualified signatures to allow him to make the race.

Friend W. Richardson, Republican gubernatorial candidate, is making a vigorous campaign on the platform of state economy. He is ignoring Mr. Woolwine's wet stand but is known to be strong for dry measures. He has given his assurance that he is not opposing the Wright act.

Dry Leaders Stir Enthusiasm
Before an audience of nearly 200 southern California ministers assembled in the banquet hall of the City Club, Dr. A. H. Briggs, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, formally launched the campaign in this section to carry the Wright Act.

The dry leaders were guests at a banquet given by J. H. Bracy of Glendale and C. M. Campbell of Pasadena, the members of Wright law campaign headquarters committee. Mr. Bracy was a Californian before this region was admitted to statehood and he is one of the most notable pioneers of the west.

Dr. Briggs declared that an early apathy in the minds of citizens regarding the enforcement act has been overcome. Arguments of opponents are being met successfully and a winning fight is being made. He added:

Everywhere I go I find hundreds of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

MR. MELLON DRAFTS LIQUOR BAN NOTICES

Treasury Head Opposes Plan for Seizure of Ships Advocated by Mr. Haynes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Notices to foreign and American shipowners acquainting them with the opinion of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General, barring liquor from ships, and tentative instructions to customs officers for enforcement of the ruling, are in preparation by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Foreign ship owners will be notified through the State Department's diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, who are to be instructed to give Mr. Daugherty's opinion the widest possible publicity. Notice to American owners will be sent out direct by Mr. Mellon.

Ship Seizure Opposed
The Secretary's instructions to customs officers and prohibition agents will be of a tentative character, but he hopes to have formal regulations prepared within a week for the enforcement of prohibition against foreign ships within the three-mile limit. He is represented as taking the view that no general policy of seizure of offending foreign vessels should be adopted, although Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner, in preparing a draft of a notice to shipowners, was said to have advocated forfeiture of such vessels violating the law. Mr. Mellon was declared to feel that the ruling could be enforced by seizure merely of illegal liquors and by the imposition of fines.

Foreign ships passing through the Panama Canal with liquors aboard are to be exempt from the ruling. Application by the Cunard line for an injunction restraining the Government from enforcing its ban against the entrance into American ports of all ships bringing alcoholic liquors, as announced yesterday in New York, was considered by Department of Justice officials to be the initial step in the fight of foreign ship owners against the Daugherty ruling.

Department officials reiterated their readiness to "meet the issue" both as regards an injunction and in the matter of a test case which, they said, undoubtedly would be brought notwithstanding action on the restraining order.

Officials of the department were without notice today of the intended visit here of legal representatives of the Cunard Line to arrange for the presentation of a test case. Mr. Daugherty said he would be glad to meet representatives of the line, or, if other matters prevented his giving personal attention to their business, he would instruct James M. Beck, Solicitor-General.

Clear-Cut Case Hoped For
Mr. Daugherty said it was the hope of his department that those opposing the liquor ban would carefully select the case upon which they would make their real fight, in order that a clear-cut issue might be presented to the court of the first instance, and, eventually, to the United States Supreme Court for final determination.

Officials here are of the opinion that American-owned ships, foreign tonnage and Shipping Board vessels each occupy a separate category in the situation which has arisen. The Shipping Board fleet's status has been settled, once and for all, it is said.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

**Great Britain Desires
TO ASSIST UNITED STATES**

Reply-Expected Shortly to America's Rum-Running Note—Dominions Were Consulted

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The text of the British reply to the American rum-running note of last June may be expected to appear shortly. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns. The reason for the delay is Great Britain's desire to co-operate as far as possible with the United States desire to put down this reprehensible traffic. This necessitated getting into touch with the various British Dominions where certain legislative changes are being initiated to make the proposed measure fully effective.

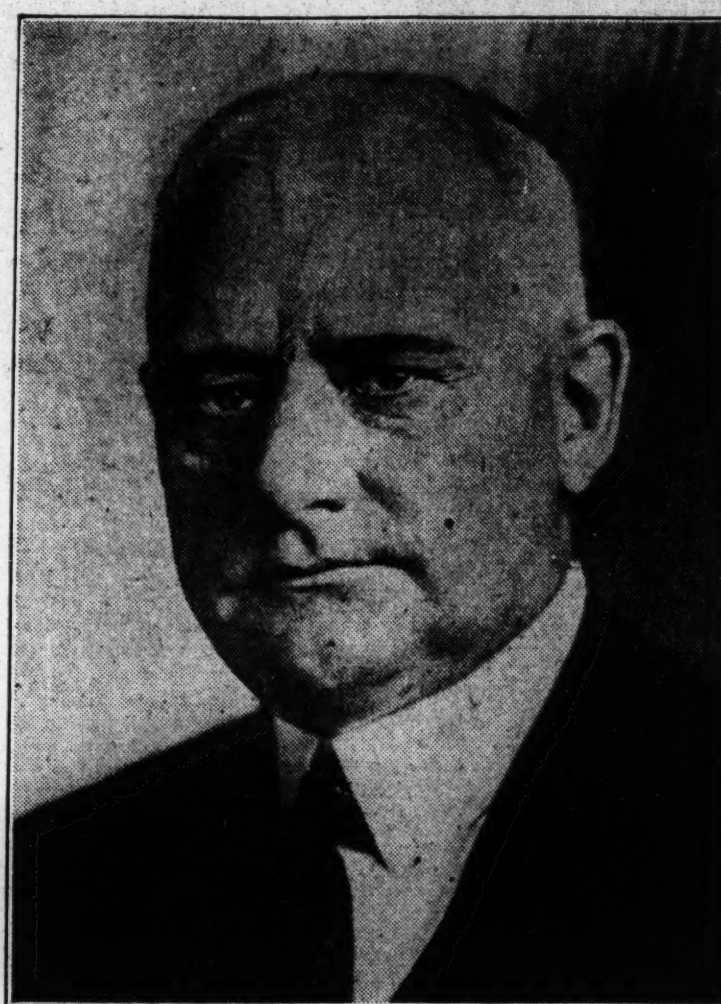
The American note, it will be remembered, asked for the extension of the three-mile limit and the production of a certificate from the American Shipping Board, whenever American vessels were transferred to the British flag.

Though the British reply is expected to take the view that both these proposals are impracticable, it is probable that it will offer certain modifications in the rules for clearance papers, and also increase the care in scrutinizing vessels to the British flag.

**French Government Decides
to Await Test Liquor Case**

PARIS, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press).—The French Government has decided to let the steamship companies affected deal for the time being with the situation created by the recent Washington ruling against liquor-carrying ships in American ports.

The Government, it stated, will not interfere until a test case is made of the seizure of a French ship is effected. Then representations will be made based upon the rights of the sailors and stokers to their half-liter and entire liter of wine per day, respectively, according to the French law.



Photograph by Hixon-Newman, Kansas City, Mo.
John A. Prescott
Kansas City, Mo., Man, Elected President of Investment Bankers Association

CALIFORNIA POWER PROJECT STEADILY FOUGHT BY BANKERS

Investment Men Also Go on Record Against Exchanging Liberty Bonds for Other Securities

DEL MONTE, Cal., Oct. 12 (Special).—The Investment Bankers Association of America entered on its last day's session this morning with every address and report scheduled up to this time out of the way, and only group meetings, election of officers, and discussion of some constitutional amendments to be cleared up. The convention closed this afternoon and delegates and guests adjourned to San Francisco for a day or two of sight-seeing and entertainment. As forecast in this correspondence, John A. Prescott was elected president.

Probably the most important action taken by the convention yesterday was the adoption of a resolution declaring that it is not sound finance to exchange Liberty Bonds for other securities, no matter how safe the others may be, and urging bankers throughout the country to discourage the practice. The proposed water and power act came up for further discussion but the attitude of opposition to the act previously adopted by the association was not altered.

The taxation committee, of which Eugene E. Thompson of Washington, D. C., is chairman, in its report deplored the failure of Congress to adopt a sales tax, but expressed the gratitude of bankers and investors for the repeal of the excess profits tax. Hope was expressed that the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

INDEPENDENT MINES FIX MAXIMUM PRICE

To Sell Anthracite on Spot at Not More Than \$9.25 a Ton, Says Official Announcement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—An agreement expected to result in fixing the maximum price of anthracite mined by "independent" operators at \$9.25 a ton at the mines has been reached between the Pennsylvania authorities and Conrad E. Spens, Fuel Distributor, representing the Federal Government.

This agreement, announced here today by W. D. E. Ainey, chairman of the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission, is regarded by officials as assuring immediate reductions in hard coal prices now charged by independent operators controlling 20 per cent of the output, thus removing a price discrepancy that has been the cause of complaint in all consuming territories.

"In view of the fact that a number of so-called individual or independent operators have signified a willingness to set prices below the \$9.25 maximum and also that this maximum is a reduction from prices previously charged," Mr. Ainey said, "The Pennsylvania Fuel Commission approved the recommendation. It is joined in this approval by the federal fuel distributor."

"Notification will be sent to all state

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RUSSIA MAINTAINS ARMY OF 800,000, SAYS LEON TROTZKY

Also Must Have Navy to "Safeguard Our Shores," Asserts Soviet War Minister

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press).—"The Red Army and Navy have completed their first maneuvers, and I am very much satisfied," the Soviet War Minister, Leon Trotsky, told the Congress of Textile Trade Union Workers yesterday, upon his return from the south.

"It was the Allies who at Genoa refused our offer to consider disarmament," he added, "and we have drawn the conclusion that it is necessary for us to keep up an army of 800,000 strong."

"The army is made up entirely of young men. In the Ukraine and Crimea I watched the 1901 class responding to the call of the colors in conformity with the new military service law, and I am glad to say I was tremendously impressed with the enthusiasm shown by all the recruits."

"I watched the Black Sea maneuvers with great interest. It was marvelous, considering the fact that just a short time ago the navy was paralyzed."

"Since those days foreign ships have threatened Kronstadt, fired at Odessa, and also sent us ultimatums. Consequently we must have a navy in order to safeguard our shores."

"The European press marvels at the fact that our navy has been re-established within such a short time. Looking at us accusingly, they say the Red ships have begun to move and assert that we are militaristic. Yes, we are guilty; our ships are on the move. But why not—that is what they were built for."

"The Allies at Genoa declined to consider our disarmament program. Now I say the Red army and navy is the most convincing argument when it comes to talking peace and possible rapprochement with other countries."

"We have made efforts, and met with success. I am very much satisfied with our military progress."

MR. HARDING CABLES GREETINGS TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—President Harding, in a cablegram to Gen. Li Yuan Hung, President of China, expressed the cordial felicitations of this Government and people on the occasion of the anniversary of the Chinese Republic. He said:

"The name of the Government and people of the United States, I send to your Excellency cordial felicitations on this auspicious anniversary, and my own best wishes for your happiness and well-being."

TRADE DEPRESSION EXPLAINED

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10.—Dr. Walter Simons, former German Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was in Buenos Aires in connection with the International Law Conference, declares that the commercial relations between Germany and Argentina have come almost to a standstill. The reason is, he explained, that Germany has no money with which to do business, all her cash supplies having been turned over to the Reparations Commission.

KARAGATCH CALLED CRUX OF NEW THRACIAN PROBLEM

Transfer of Vital Railway Point Would, It Is Said, Involve Important Treaty Revisions

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Oct. 12.—With Mudania accord duly signed and sealed further comment for the time being may be restricted to the question of the gendarmerie in Thrace and the reservations made by Greece. For the rest it will be advisable as far as possible to forget the details of the unfortunate wrangling which preceded the signature in the hope that both Allies and Turks will go forward to the making of peace in the new spirit of conciliation which the agreement implies.

The telegrams from Constantinople today suggest, after all General Hallington insisted upon, limiting the number of Turkish gendarmes admissible into Eastern Thrace pending the conclusion of peace and that the quota be fixed at 8000. This lacks confirmation. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor ascertained this morning that the official text had not reached the Foreign Office or Downing Street, but it was understood to have been received by the War Office.

Possession of Karagatch

Efforts to run the document to earth in the military labyrinth of Whitehall proved unsuccessful up to the time of cabling. Publication of the authoritative version must, therefore, be awaited, but meantime it may be mentioned that the figure named certainly appears generous and will provide the Turks with a force approximately equal to the allied detachment. It may, however, prove to be the maximum, subject to discretionary limitation by allied missions.

On their part, Greek objections to allied occupation of the territory situated on the west of the Maritza raised an interesting point. The crux of the problem is really Karagatch, the railway station for Adrianople, possession of which in other hands is held to destroy the strategic value of the old Ottoman capital. For military reasons, both Turks and Greeks naturally wish to hold the station.

Economic Conference Urged on President

Washington, Oct. 12

JULES J. BACHE, international banker of New York, who has just returned from Europe, told President Harding yesterday that conditions abroad were deplorable and that the only person who could help Europe was the President of the United States.

He said a world economic conference called by the United States would be fruitful.

FRANCE LOOKS FOR NEW AMBASSADOR

Premier Credited With Intention of Seeking Successor to Jules J. Jusserand

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 12.—In well-informed circles it is now confidently asserted that Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, is to be replaced and that the present intention of Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, is to appoint a man distinguished in the political arena to the vacant post. It is recognized that a man of weight and ability is needed and some anxiety is shown to secure a fitting representative. The problem of war debts is bound to arise in an acute form, and it is certain that France will not be able to meet external demands for some years to come. Any money she can raise is too badly wanted for the repair of devastated regions and balancing of the budget. Clearly an ambassador of great tact and understanding is required to explain the situation at Washington.

The French still pin their faith to the proposed financial conference at Brussels. In this connection, the Reparation Commission is getting busy again and with a new president, Louis Barthou, is considering a remedy for the continued fall of the mark. The French point out that either the conditions of financial reform imposed by the Allies were insufficient or have been inadequately executed. They suggest the right of veto over German financial arrangements, without which it is alleged control is illusory.

Sir John Bradbury himself is suggesting sterner measures, but insists on the need for a complete moratorium during next year. This collapse of Germany and abandonment of hope of payment to France obviously affects directly France's capacity to pay America.

In these circumstances the choice of an Ambassador is a delicate task and no satisfactory solution has yet been found. It is expected, however, that a name may be suggested in a few days.

RAIL WAY CONTRACTS SIGNED

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The New York Central Railroad announced today that, after three days of conference, agreements had been reached between company officials and heads of engineers, firemen's and switchmen's brotherhoods, renewing last year's wage contracts. The contract will expire next Oct. 1, and in the meantime may be canceled by either party upon 30 days' notice, it was said.

GREECE TO SIGN CONVENTION AND EVACUATE THRACE

Athens Government Accepts Conditions Stipulated in Mudania Document

PARIS, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Greece has decided to sign the Mudania armistice convention and evacuate Thrace, according to the conditions stipulated in that document, the French Foreign Office was officially informed today.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Franklin Bouillon, one of the French delegates to the Mudania armistice conference, before sailing for Marseilles on the cruiser Metz, declared that the preservation of peace in the Near East was due to the efforts of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader.

Credit to Kemal

"If today an armistice has been signed," he said, "the credit for it belongs to Kemal, who, at the most critical moment, when the Angora Assembly showed its determination to reject the allied terms, used all his authority as commander-in-chief of the Nationalist army and succeeded in effecting material modifications in the deputies' views and demands without impairing the national pride."

"Kemal, by his strong will and extraordinary statesmanship, broke the stubbornness of the Assembly." M. Bouillon, whose hurried trip to Smyrna and subsequent conversations with Kemal are credited with making the Mudania conference possible, spoke modestly of his own part in the negotiations, adding: "Yet, if the great peace makers of the world were rewarded for their eminent services to the cause of justice and humanity, I am sure my name would be on the list."

Lack of Facilities

He expressed the opinion that the Peace Conference cannot be held before November. Mustafa Kemal, he said, would not consent to holding it in Constantinople, Beikos, Scutari, Prinkipo or any other place within the domains of the Sultan's Government.

M. Bouillon referred to the annoyance caused the Mudania delegates by the lack of telegraphic facilities. "Wireless proved a deplorably inadequate means of communication," he said. "Most irritating complications were caused by the congestion in the air and confusion of messages. Deciphering was so slow that frequently it required from 38 to 72 hours to communicate with our governments."

Christians Are Leaving City of Constantinople

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Oct. 12.—New Turkish atrocities are reported to be going on on the Kyzikos Peninsula, on the sea of Marmora. Christians from Constantinople, including British citizens, are fleeing from the city. Already 32,000 Greeks from that place have been deported, it is reported. Colonel Plasteras has returned from a tour of inspection of the front in Thrace. He reports that the reorganization of the Greek army is going on steadily. A royal decree published yesterday extends a general amnesty for all past political offenses. This is coincident with the proclamation of martial law.

The Italian communiqué repudiating the Greek-Italian agreement regarding Italy's cession of the islands of the Dodecanese to Greece deeply grieves the people here as a down-right violation not only of treaty rights but of the freedom of the citizens as guaranteed by the Allies.

The former mayor of Athens under the Venizelist régime, Mr. Patsis, has been reinstated by the City Council. The Government has requisitioned the large monasteries to house the great number of refugees continuously pouring into Greece.

Opposition to Scutari as Site for Conference

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 12.—There is opposition springing up to the choice of Scutari as the site for the forthcoming peace conference. It is argued that it would be extremely difficult to keep well informed of what is passing. Certain messages from Anatolia to the Foreign Office have taken eight days to arrive. Therefore an Italian town is again favored as practical and reasonable.

The experience of Genoa, where telegraphic communications were excellent, is a strong argument. Moreover, though the French do not make this point, if the choice of Smyrna for the conference was a capitulation to West to East, then the choice of Scutari is a still more humiliating surrender.

General Harrington Offers Thanks to Turks

MUDANIA, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press).—At the conclusion of the conference here which resulted in the signing of an armistice between the Turks and Greeks, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Harrington, on behalf of the allied delegates, said to the Turkish representatives:

"We came here without knowing each other, and we are leaving as good friends. It would have been impossible to reach such a happy termination of the conference unless we had faith in your sincerity of purpose and were ready to give sympathetic consideration to your claims."

"I thank you in the name of the associated powers for your great

patience and the intelligent effort you made to achieve a successful issue of the conference, and before bidding you farewell I wish to express deep appreciation of the hospitality and kindness of the Turkish population and army.

"We have all worked earnestly for a specific object. Our efforts have borne abundant proof. We must thank the representatives of the press for the valuable assistance they accorded us, which was no small factor in the success of the conference."

Ismet Pasha voiced the thanks of the Angora Government and of Mustafa Kemal Pasha for the unremitting labors of the allied generals to ward an amicable solution of the many delicate problems. Turkey and the Allies, he said, must now live as friends and not as adversaries.

Withdrawal of Funds

Proceeds in Adrianople
ADRIANOPLE, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press)—News of the conclusion of the armistice at Mudania was received quietly here, as a large part of the population already regarded re-entry of the Turks into Eastern Thrace as inevitable. Talk of resistance is mainly confined to the army.

Withdrawal of funds from the banks and liquidation of assets have been in progress for several days and will undoubtedly be accelerated by the knowledge that Turkish civil authorities will be in charge 45 days after the armistice takes effect.

More than 1000 families have left Adrianople for Greece within the last week, and the city is filled with refugees from the villages, bound westward. Already the people are leaving as rapidly as possible, considering the lack of transportation facilities, caused by the fact that many horses and wagons have been requisitioned by the army.

Despite the presence of the allied mission sent here from Constantinople, the Christian populations seem unwilling to believe the Allies can carry out their guarantees of protection. The majority of the civilians are armed, but it is hoped the allied detachments can prevent serious clashes until after the Turkish garrisons are fully installed.

The Greek army officers still maintain their attitude of resistance, and their position has been somewhat reinforced by the civilian movement for an "autonomous Thrace," but the continued exodus westward indicates that this movement has no overwhelming support.

Foreign Assistance Needed For Refugees in Levant

ATHENS, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press)—The Greek Government, supported by private organizations, including American, is achieving extraordinary results in solving the problem presented by the presence of thousands of refugees from Asia Minor.

The arrival here of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen will add to the strength of the support given by the League of Nations, but foreign assistance will be required if thousands of women and children are to be saved. Clothing, especially undergarments, is badly needed.

Forty Americans representing the American legation and consulate, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have organized the future work which will be carried out in co-operation with the other organizations. Headquarters have been established in an unused palace.

Mrs. Kingsley Birge is to sail today from Piræus for New York on the steamship King Alexander with 25 refugee students, 15 girls from the American Girls' Institute at Smyrna and 10 young men from the International College at Smyrna.

The nation was prepared for the signing of the armistice at Mudania and the report of its consummation caused no excitement here.

Near East Drive to Begin

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Will H. Hays, chairman of the special committee on Near East relief, appointed by President Harding recently, yesterday announced that the drive for the Near East Emergency Fund, created by the President, will be begun at a meeting here tomorrow of the special committee and of representatives of all the great relief organizations of the country which functioned during the World War.

Plans for the launching of the nation-wide campaign were discussed informally yesterday by Mr. Hays and representatives of the Near East Relief and the American Red Cross.

Martial Law Decree Drawn Up

ATHENS, Oct. 12—A decree for the promulgation of martial law was drawn up today and sent to King George for signature.

FASCISTI TO HOLD CONGRESS IN NAPLES

By Special Cable
ROME, Oct. 12—Fascisti to the number of 35,000 from all parts of Italy will assemble on Oct. 24 at Naples for their provincial congress, at which Benito Mussolini will deliver the speech of the day.

For the first time, Fascisti airplanes will appear flying over Naples. The object of the congress is to arouse central and southern Italy, which has hitherto neglected the Fascist movement.

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APPEAL TO INDEPENDENT VOTERS MADE BY LIBERAL GROUP

Prominent Names on List of Fifteen Urging "Irregulars" to Secure Balance of Political Power

What appears to be a trumpet call to independent voters to exercise their franchise in a way to serve notice on parties and candidates that the political "irregulars" hold a balance of power, has been issued over the names of 14 men and one woman who rank as leaders among Americans of independent political thought and action. The statement is entitled "Appeal to Freedom," and is addressed "to liberty-loving men and women."

Independents on List

It is to the names of the signers of the statement that the particular significance attaches. The first three names are those of Richard Rogers Bowker, Arthur W. Milbury, and George Haven Putnam, all of New York. Mr. Bowker, an editor and publisher, has long been an independent in politics. He organized the independent Republican movement of 1879, which came to be known in New York as the committee of "young scrappers."

Other names are those of those who joined in this independent Republican "mugwump" movement of 1884 and refused to sanction the election of James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate for President. The other names are those of independent thought and varying social, political and economic convictions. None is "radical" in the loose but accepted sense of the word. The 12 are: Nelson S. Spence; Horace E. Deming, New York lawyer and reform leader; Charles H. Levermore, educator, active in the field of international peace; E. F. Burich; George Foster Peabody, banker and political liberal; Edwin F. Gay, editor of the New York Evening Post; Henry W. Farnum; E. J. Shriver; Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly; Lillian D. Wald, sociologist of Chicago and New York; Fremont Rider, editor and author, and John A. Holden.

Free Trade League

Eight of the 15 names are those of members of the Free Trade League. The league's president, treasurer and secretary—Mr. Putnam, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Shriver—are numbered among these, and Mr. Bowker is a vice-president. Mr. Spencer is a director, and Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Deming and Mr. Farnum are members. The statement favors free trade but says there are proponents of a tariff among its members.

The statement follows:

To liberty-loving men and women: We, as liberty-loving Americans, invite the co-operation of our fellow citizens toward making America again the land of the free, the apostle and example of liberty to all nations. We recall that our ancestors in the mother country wrested Magna Charta from the King; that our forefathers, by the Declaration of Independence and through the Revolution, won our liberty and thus helped our ally France to free herself from tyranny; that our fathers fought the war for the Union in defense of human freedom and that our brothers in the World War laid down their lives in the great hope to make the world safe for a free democracy. We are not to win freedom by force from our enemies. We recognize that during the war liberty at home was necessarily curtailed, but we lament that the restrictions of freedom due to war have not been remedied in time of peace. Believing that large numbers of our fellow citizens, in all parties, are of like mind, we submit the following statement of our principles as representative of true Americanism.

Free War Prisoners

Freedom of thought, speech, press and person, so far as such freedom is not misused to violate the rights of others or to incite to violence; the open door for war prisoners; the country alone has held in durance since the war, and the removal in time of peace of all restrictions incident to war.

Freedom of every citizen to serve his country in governmental positions, through a well and honestly administered merit system, without distinction of party except in policy-determining

posts, with permanent tenure for those who do their work well and prompt removal of those who do not; and retirement insurance after years of proven service.

Freedom of Labor, in union or in open shops, protected against tyranny without or within, and the right to cease work, without intimidation or violence, and with due regard to the public welfare and to private rights, in protest against wages or working conditions inadequate for right living.

Freedom of trade from tariff and other legislative interference, which, by increasing prices under cover of protecting industries, makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, which checks the export sale of our farm and factory products in the markets of the world by burdening imports and thus preventing the exchange of what we can produce to best advantage for what other nations can best produce for us, and which deny to our ships the cargoes without which they must lie useless in our ports.

Freedom of shipping from government complications which prevent competition with other nations and in turn overload the American taxpayer with subsidies which rob Peter to enrich Paul; and the reform of our coastwise navigation laws which rob the homebound Americans in our island possessions and limit their return passage exclusively to American ships.

Freedom of our dependencies as soon as enlightenment and self-government can be reasonably assured, with provision for safeguarding their independence, that their inhabitants may rejoice in the liberty which our forefathers won for us.

We propose no new party, group, or "bloc," but only the use of the balance-of-power vote to elect representatives of the principles. We do not suggest organization, unless in the form of self-organized committees of correspondence, to interrogate candidates and to keep in touch with like movements in other quarters.

We urge active participation in this movement by all new voters of free mind, especially by women voters and by young men casting their first vote. Put questions to candidates, make them state their principles in plain English and then require them to put these principles into practice. If a symbol be needed let it be the badge of the Liberty Bell.

Notice for 1924

We urge action now in connection with the Congressional election. We invite this action as a notice to political parties with reference to the more important national election in 1924.

We appeal to voters of all parties and all classes, whether conservatives, progressives or radicals. We count amongst ourselves those who have for national administration the best of McKinley, Roosevelt, Wilson, Harding, of various party affiliations and schools of economic thought. Some of us are Free Traders; some are supporters of a tariff for revenue only; some are specifically the present unprecedented tariff and shipping bills. Some are disciples of Henry George; some are for national administration in the industries; some oppose Government ownership or operation but favor Government regulation and control. Some favor the general principles of freedom but do not concur on all the provisions named.

We are all thoroughly Americans with the interest of our own people at heart, in the belief that a true nationalism is the solid basis for a broad internationalism of peace and good will among all nations. We are all united as we are for national administration in the industries; some oppose Government ownership or operation but favor Government regulation and control. Some favor the general principles of freedom but do not concur on all the provisions named.

AMERICAN ON FLIGHT TO SOUTH AMERICA

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press)—Lester Walter Hinton, the American aviator, making an airplane flight from New York to Rio de Janeiro, left Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, for Fort-de-France, at 10:10 o'clock this morning. He arrived here at 12:10 this afternoon.

Dispatches from Pointe-a-Pitre told of the great reception given Hinton there on his arrival from Porto Rico at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

ANTI-WOOLWINE WAVE RISING IN PROTEST ON WET ATTITUDE

(Continued from Page 1)

people who have not yet got clearly in their minds just what the enforcement act will do. I wish you would carry this answer to all:

It will help stamp out bootlegging. It makes the law of California. It prohibits nothing not already prohibited by national law. It declares that the people of California are supporting the Constitution of the United States.

It directs all the officers of the cities and counties of California to help enforce the law against bootlegging. It does not add a single new officer or create a single additional salary. It permits the counties of California to collect the fines now going to the Federal Government.

Enforcement Gets Big Help

From Court Order Closing

Notorious Wet Restaurant

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Heartened by the action of Federal Judge Martin Manton in closing for an entire year the Paradise Restaurant, formerly Reseinweber's, as a nuisance in violation of the Volstead Act, prohibition enforcement officials of New York City today were in consultation with William Hayward, United States Attorney, who prosecuted the case.

The Paradise, a notorious wet restaurant at 58th street and Eighth avenue, for months has been a defiant and flagrant violation of the law. On July 6 Judge Manton issued a decree of injunction directing the closing of the place and sealing its doors as a common nuisance under the provisions of the Volstead Act.

This decree was appealed by the restaurant people who, on July 8, two days after the court's order, were ac-

cused of entertaining patrons at a \$2500 champagne supper. Other witnesses testified to similar infractions while the restaurant was on probation, under bond for good behavior for six months, which has just expired. Thereupon Judge Manton decided to give the famous right to fight its quietus and the doors will be bolted either tomorrow or Monday, he said.

When the decree in this case was entered on July 6, 1922, the term of the court was closed and the defendants and the Fifty-Eighth Street Restaurant, Inc., were allowed to continue business against the objection of the United States on their promise that they would not sell liquor or violate the Volstead Act.

Proof is now offered of the violation of this decree and the testimony was heard in court. I have received that testimony and I am convinced that there has been a violation of the decree. Because of this violation the plaintiff will be the relief it seeks. The decree will be amended accordingly.

Judge Manton's order is regarded by Mr. Hayward as "the biggest thing to restore respect for the law since the Volstead Act went into effect anywhere in the United States." He issued notice to "all corporations and individuals who are landlords of properties containing hotels, cafes, restaurants, cabarets, or other establishments, regardless of how fancy or high class they may be," that he intended to get "unimpeachable evidence as rapidly as possible and pursue the same remedy by injunction." He said that inasmuch as he had "given fair notice," the "tremendous financial loss resulting will be theirs and not mine."

"DREAMWOLD" SALE ATTRACTS BUYERS FOR COLUMBUS DAY

Auction of Thomas W. Lawson's Estate and Treasures
Draws Throngs

Souvenir hunters, sharp buyers, antique experts, and hundreds of on-lookers angled today at the Dreamwold auction, Egyptian Station, Scituate, Mass., where household furnishings and art treasures, collected by Thomas W. Lawson were placed on the block to the highest bidder. The auction will extend through Saturday.

Below Appraisal Value

The first article disposed of was a wounded elephant in bronze, a signed piece by Theodore Riviere. It was appraised at \$100, but became the property of M. P. Coleman, a Boston art collector, for only \$45. In fact, all of the pieces sold at the morning session brought between a third and a half of the appraised valuation.

A stained wood oblong table with end drawers, valued at \$100, went for \$30. A bronze miniature coach and four on marble base, set down at \$40, went for \$18. A framed court document, written by Abraham Lincoln in 1862, brought \$15, while a signed photograph of Joseph Jefferson was taken away for \$3. A number of framed original engravings and French color engravings brought the owner of Dreamwold Hall but \$10 apiece. Six old ribbon-back straight chairs, with rush seats, sold at \$27 each.

One of the bidders, Richard Engstrom of Boston and Lexington was disappointed in his efforts to obtain a huge antique carved wood elephant for \$25. Things were going his way until the bidders, evidently certain that the piece must be worth more, because of its bulk, perhaps, began to bid against him, eventually forcing the price to \$75.

The day was perfect for the auction, with bright skies, a tang of October in the air, and a congenial sun. William K. McKay of Boston, who conducted the opening session of the three-day auction, brought his hammer down sharply on the auction block, presiding over the sale of 30 persons gathered beneath the open-air tent erected in front of Dreamwold Hall, the Lawson mansion, for the occasion.

By early afternoon nearly 1000 persons had appeared on the scene. The auctioneer announced that the initial auction will include but a tenth of the interior furnishings of the estate. Subsequent auctions he said probably will be conducted in some Boston hotel.

Incidentally the curious had a fine opportunity to inspect Dreamwold Hall itself. The doors of the mansion were open for an hour, or until it was discovered that its attractive interior had drawn numbers of prospective bidders away from the "main show."

Amplifier Employed

The pieces placed under the hammer today were taken from the Nest, the smaller of the two chief structures on the Lawson estate, where the family was wont to gather when a cozy atmosphere than that of the great Hall was wanted. About 1150 art objects were listed for the auction this week, which is but the forerunner of several to be conducted until the claims of creditors are satisfied. It was an up-to-the-minute auction, even with a radio amplifier to carry the voice of the auctioneer to the farthest corners of the great tent.

Among those using this morning were Ralph V. Grandison of Boston, F. E. Stanley, an Abington art collector; Mrs. Edward C. Fogg of Boston, Edward C. Ford, Marshfield art dealer, and S. C. Barnum of Boston.

A community in itself, valued at \$3,500,000 and the especial pride of its owner, who spared neither effort nor expense to make it in every sense a center of the beautiful in home-building and artistic appointment, Dreamwold estate is being parceled out to many buyers. "Dreamwold Hall" and the "Nest," the two main buildings, as well as five houses set apart for manager, superintendent and employees, were dignified with individual attention, the two main buildings holding a collection of paintings and art works gathered from many lands.

Mr. Lawson's love for animals as his collection of some 2000 bronzes elephants and figures of animals at test, while real barns, stables and kennels, all built with an eye to the beautiful, but now empty for the most part, tell of his interest in live stock. The story of Mr. Lawson's building of "Dreamwold" during his career as a financier and writer reads like a fairy romance, and matches his interesting characteristic decision to auction everything that accounts might be squared.

GERMANY TO PREVENT MARKS SPECULATION

BERLIN, Oct. 12—Several drastic steps to prevent speculation in currency and the depreciation of the mark are to be taken by the Government, according to the Lokai Anzeiger today. It says the measures the authorities intend to adopt include a prohibition of foreign currency must be neither tendered nor accepted for purposes of speculation or hoarded or stored as a reserve. The duty of control would be laid upon the banks.

Also, says the newspaper, the intention is to issue gold treasury bonds to the amount of 400,000,000 gold marks, bearing interest at 4 per cent, in order to counterbalance the acquisition of foreign currencies by the public. As security for the bonds, the receipts from export taxes and increase of receipts from the coal tax will be employed. Under the influence of the proposed Government steps the improvement in the mark continues, the quotation on the exchange this morning being 11,250 marks to the pound and 2550 to the dollar.

FREE LIBRARY TRAINING

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 12 (Special)—The Maine State Library has just begun, through its Extension Bureau, a library correspondence course which aims to give free training to those who have an aptitude for the work to enable them to become library assistants.

MASONS GATHER FOR COLUMBUS DAY

Field Day of Boston Commandery Held at Marshfield—Police March in Annual Parade

With a gathering of members of the Masonic fraternity from all parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at Marshfield for the field day of the Boston Commandery, Knights Templar; the meeting of Knights of Pythias in Boston; a Scottish picnic in Caledonian Grove, and the municipal program on Boston Common, Massachusetts and Boston today gave fitting observance to Columbus Day.

By motor car and by train, Knights Templar and members of the other Masonic bodies moved early and in numbers to Marshfield's fair grounds. The committee in charge of arrangements under the leadership of Frederick H. Briggs, eminent commander of the Boston Commandery, had everything in readiness for a successful field day. The continuous 11:30 to 5 o'clock clamor and chicken dinner got under way promptly and was popular.

Country Fair Features

The field day included features to be found at a regular county fair. There were athletic events, a cavalry exhibition, special features for children and a multitude of attractions. Several leading Masons, among them Henry C. Dexter, Eminent Commander of the Grand Lodge, Knights Templar, of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, addressed the gathering. Through all the speeches ran the note of Masonic unity and achievement in the upbuilding of the United States.

Many of the 53 commanderies in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island were represented by large delegations. Practically all the commanderies had at least one member on hand and the Eastern Star and other Masonic bodies were represented by large groups. From the Boston Masonic Club a delegation of more than 100 left by automobile at 9:30.

Knights of Pythias Meet

The Pythian observances brought together more members of the order in Massachusetts than has convened since the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, held its convention in Boston in 1908. There were representatives of lodges from other parts of New England in attendance as well. Although Knights of Pythias began to arrive in Boston in numbers early in the day to join in other celebrations, the Pythian observances did not formally begin until evening dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Following dinner, a parade of seven divisions marched to the Mechanics Building for a reception to John Ballantyne, recently elected supreme vice-chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

The gathering of the Associated Social Glans of Boston at Caledonian Grove was marked by the success which has come everywhere in connection with the Scottish picnic. Athletic events and many special features were held at the picnic.

Police Hold Parade

The Boston police parade, now a regular feature of Columbus Day morning, brought before the many who lined the curbs a composite picture of young men, who gave an inevitable impression of efficiency and training. The parade was headed by a detail of 20 mounted officers, and was closed by a similar detail. In between were the men assigned to stations, the increasingly more than a squad—which is becoming more than a squad—motor-cycle officers, and the detail with riot and machine guns.

On Boston Common, Herbert A. Wilson, Boston police commissioner, reviewed his men, who were headed by Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police. There were about 1400 men in line, and many of the marching men wore decorations bestowed by the United States or some foreign nation.

Another parade was held by the Italians of Boston, who took particular pride in celebrating the achievement of their fellow countrymen. The Italian observances began last night in the North End Italian district and were on today with a parade from North End Park to Faneuil Hall, where a mass meeting was held in the "cradle of American liberty."

Pageant on Common

Executives and leaders of Boy Scouts in the second district met at Dover to discuss plans for the winter camps. The conference was addressed by several of the leading executives, who emphasized the importance of the movement to the American youth and pointed out what it has accomplished locally.

Boston Common was a busy center of celebration throughout the day. There was a municipal athletic meet in the morning and the more symbolic observances began early in the afternoon.

One of the features of the afternoon celebration was a pageant depicting the history of the American flag. The story opened with display of the flag under which George Washington led his army with his headquarters in Cambridge, and brought the "Stars and Stripes" down to the flag which now

Large Milk-Fed Roasting

Chickens 42¢ lb.
Genuine Cape Scallops 65¢ lb.
Spring Ducklings 38¢ lb.

W.K. Hutchinson Co.

284 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
COR. FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Arlington, Winchester, Lexington, Medford.

Brodie

Bromfield St.,
Boston
Opposite Milk St.

TAILOR

Best of Tailoring
Sporting Garments

REFUGEES THROG

STREETS OF ATHENS

The city observances also took on a Pan-American note with the playing of music of the Americas. Bourke Cochran of New York was the principal orator of the afternoon exercises on the Common.

INDEPENDENT MINES FIX MAXIMUM PRICE

(Continued from Page 1)

Fuel authorities of the action of the commission, with lists of operators subscribing to prices of \$2.25 and under. By direction of the fuel commission and the federal fuel distributor, the fair practices committee (also representing the Pennsylvania Fuel Administration) will proceed immediately to consider the remaining approximately 5 per cent of the total production, for the purpose either of recommending prices which are fair for them to charge, or the advisability of discontinuance of such costly production. The committee will be directed to conclude its findings and make its report on or before Oct. 31.

A large part of the difficulties leading to complaint by consumers has been due to the impossibility of ascertaining in advance what would be the cost of anthracite shipments. Many eastern cities have been supplied with anthracite shipments in which the same quality of coal has been sold for four or five different prices. Under the new plan, the difference will be only about \$1 a ton whether an order is supplied from the independent mines or from the larger producing units in the industry.

MR. MELLON DARFTS LIQUOR BAN NOTICES

(Continued from Page 1)

held, by President Harding's approval of Mr. Daugherty's interpretation of the liquor statutes. American vessels can bring suit only by attacking the Government's authority to enforce a domestic law outside the national territory, according to these officials, and in so doing would find themselves up against the several decisions of the Supreme Court on questions which are so nearly identical as to be considered as practically binding on this specific issue.

Foreign shipping is admitted, however, to be in still another classification since a suit from this source may touch upon the international relations of the United States and may be supported by assertion that enforcement of the ban would contravene prior existing treaties.

MILL MEN TO MEET PEACE COMMITTEE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 12—W. Parker Straw, agent of the Ameskeag Manufacturing Company, yesterday notified the peace committee of ten appointed by the Mayor of Manchester that the committee's request for a conference was granted. The meeting to discuss the textile industrial situation will be held Friday afternoon.

It is expected that Treasurer Frederic C. Dumain and former agent Herman F. Straw will attend the conference. James Starr, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, asserted that he expected no result would be attained by the citizens' committee. Union officials declared that the committee in the strike at Somersworth was a self-appointed group, and that the offer was unauthorized by the union. At Saconk, union officials said, the strikers are standing firm for 48 hours in the face of the reopening of the mills.

WOMEN REGISTER IN POLITICS COURSE

More than 200 women from nine states have registered for the School of Politics and Government to be conducted next week at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. It will be the first time in its history that Radcliffe College has opened its doors to an outside school. The school will meet Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Addresses will be delivered by women of prominence and round table discussions will deal with subjects of interest vital to women in assuming their new duties as voters. The lectures will be held in the Radcliffe Theater and the Living Room of Agassiz House. Mrs. George P. Baker, wife of Professor Baker of Harvard, and acting dean of Radcliffe, will be hostess for the college.

THIRTY ODD YEARS AGO

In a recent board meeting, one of the directors put the question to his associates as to their "start in life." Thirty-one out of thirty-seven had humble beginnings. They had been farmer boys, clerks, messengers.

"They came from every state in New England. Today, they are active in the management of successful businesses. They know the value of a dollar to the lad who draws four dollars a week. And to the business man whose business needs run into thousands.

Do you wonder at the success of this bank? No secret—plain business methods, square dealing, human sympathy and understanding.

MASSACHUSETTS Trust Company

"The Friendly Bank"
Main Bank
Franklin and Federal Streets
Haymarket Branch, 48 Canal Street
Black Bay Branch, 228 Northgate Ave.
BOSTON

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

52 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
Deposits 50c on Interest

OCT. 16

BLACK SILK

Stove Polish

Protect your stove against rust and wear by using

BLACK SILK

Stove Polish

Black Silk Stove Polish Works

Shining, Illinois

The Black Silk Air Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stove-pipes—prevents rusting.

Use the Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, nickel, or brass. It is unexcelled for use on automobiles.

A Shine in Every Drop

IRAQ KING ENTERS
BRITISH POLITICS

Government's Agreement to Assist Him Causes Fierce Criticism—Election Probabilities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 12.—The storm of criticism of the Coalition Government here continues, and a new indictment based on yesterday's signature to the British treaty with Iraq has been added to the Near East situation as a reason for attack. The Iraq treaty, it will be remembered, was to reduce Great Britain's expensive responsibilities in unprofitable Mesopotamian plains, but as now signed it provides for "support and assistance to the armed forces of the King of Iraq," for a period, which may under certain circumstances extend to 20 years—an arrangement which is represented by the Daily Mail as one by which "the Cabinet recklessly assumed fresh and most serious obligations, though no British interests are at stake."

Despite the loudness of the demands of a certain section of the press for a general election to test the situation, the comparatively small insurance rate of 35 per cent against such an occurrence this year is still quoted in at Lloyd's, showing that business circles here are by no means convinced in the matter. The position is still so critical, however, that a statement has been authorized by the chief Coalition whips, both Liberal and Unionist, indicative of the policy to be stressed in their respective wings of the Coalition in the event of the materialization of a general election.

Domestic issues, and especially insurance against unemployment, hold the first place in the Liberal statement, while support for the party system upon constitutional lines, as opposed to "wildcat schemes of communistic effort," is the main theme of the Unionist manifesto.

Speculation meanwhile runs riot as to the possibility of Austen Chamberlain's breaking with Mr. Lloyd George, in order to preserve a conservative Party from a disruption which is threatened by the growing "die hard" split. Anything of the kind, however, would not only be entirely foreign to Mr. Chamberlain's essentially constant personal temperament, but The Christian Science Monitor representative learns semi-authoritatively that it is "outside the realities." As a prominent Coalitionist said to the Monitor representative yesterday, the Coalition ring is unbroken and it is a wedding ring of gold.

The general election must admittedly take place within the next few months, but the occurrence here in November of the municipal elections and the necessity for Parliament to deal with Irish legislation before December 6 make it difficult to fit in any general election before the early spring.

The unexpected yet may happen, but Mr. Lloyd George's position undoubtedly has been strengthened by the happenings of the past few days, which also tend to throw the date of the general election forward rather than back.

BRITISH PUBLISHER URGES
ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT

Such an Understanding Would End Reign of Crises, English-Speaking Union Is Told

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A hundred and fifty men and women, including leading journalists and other distinguished guests, were present at the luncheon at the Hotel Astor given by the English-Speaking Union of the United States in honor of Sir William Ewart Berry, the British publisher, and Lady Berry. Sir William, who is a close friend of David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, is a vice-president of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire. Paul D. Cravath, vice-president of the union for the eastern states, presided and introduced Sir William, who spoke impressively of what British-American understanding means for civilization and the peace of the world.

Understanding Needed
Sir William said in part:
We are living in a state of political trouble all around the world—all the fruits and products of the Great War. It is inconceivable to me that, if in 1914 there had been any sort of understanding between the United States of America and the British Empire, that war would have taken place. I am convinced that if there had been such an understanding there would have been no war and I am convinced that if we are to prevent wars in the future, there will have to be some such understanding.

Every day, almost every night, a new crisis springs up. There is always trouble threatening somewhere or other. At the present time we are just in the middle, of course, of the trouble in the Near East. I have seen a good many criticisms of the action which was taken by the British Government on that question. People have said, and papers have said, that the British Government's action in maintaining its troops in Chanak, and refusing to withdraw them, and in making preparations for eventualities, was in direct defiance to the Turks and could do nothing but contribute toward another war.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I take an entirely different view. I am proud to be a member of the race that put its foot in the Near East, and kept it down. I am proud to think, as we know now, that that action has saved Europe from a great conflagration. I know Mr. Lloyd George well. I know him fairly intimately. I have had long talks with him at various times over the late war, and the problems which have arisen out of it. I know that it is his ambition to spend the remaining years of his life as an apostle of peace.

"Apostle of Peace"
I know that there is no man living who has a greater horror and a greater realization of what war is and brings than has Mr. Lloyd George. And I am very definitely that it must have been a great step for him to have

BRITAIN PROPOSES
CUT IN EAST INDIES'
OUTPUT OF RUBBER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Colonial Office committee on rubber restriction has issued a report recommending compulsory restriction of output by all Malay and Ceylon planters. The scheme provides for a minimum export duty of a penny per pound, with a sliding scale increase for any plantation exporting over 60 per cent output, retroactive from the year, November, 1919, to October, 1920.

The drastic nature of the recommendations is shown in the increased duty of five pence when the output exceeds 60 per cent, and one shilling when it reaches 100 per cent. Most British-owned big plantations in Java and Sumatra signify their willingness voluntarily to restrict production on the scale recommended.

The remaining plantations total roughly about 18 per cent of the world's output.

The Dutch Government refused originally to agree to restrict the output. Now it is difficult to say what effect the British decision will have.

PROGRAM OUTLINED
OF FRANCE'S NAVY

PARIS, Oct. 12.—France's naval program, which will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies at an early date, according to the Figaro, will be spread over a period of 20 years, and consequently is of a very general character. It will fix the total tonnage for each class of ship without specifying the number of vessels, which is left for the building programs to be arranged every five or six years.

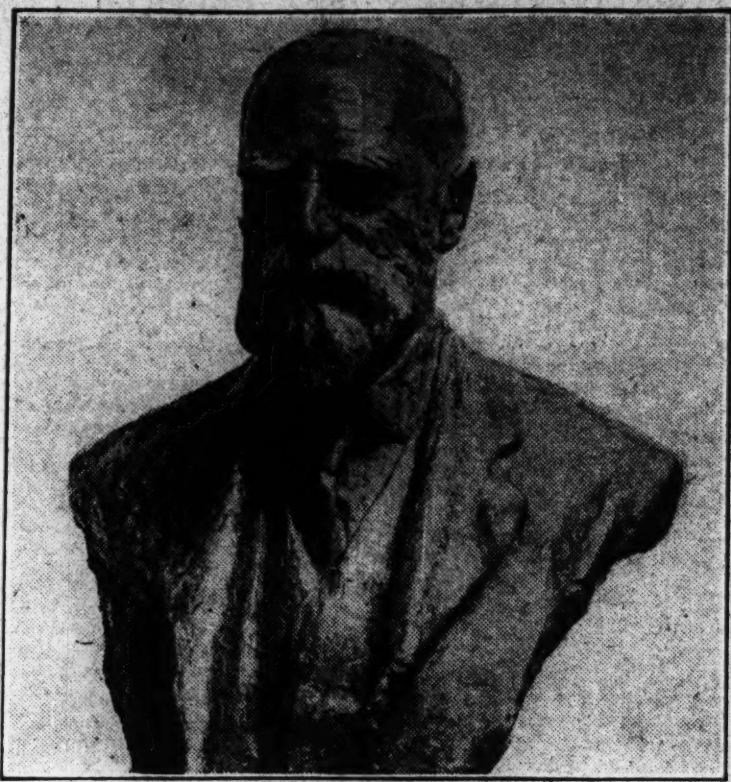
It is understood the proposed figures are as follows: Battleships, 175,000 tons, the figure fixed by the Washington naval agreement; cruisers, destroyers and torpedo boats, 330,000 tons, the existing tonnage; submarines, 65,000 tons, not including the small types suitable only for coast defense.

Execution of the program would necessitate continuance for the entire period of the 300,000,000 francs appropriation accorded by the naval construction bill for the year 1923.

FRANCE MAY REVISE
ENEMY INDEBTEDNESS

PARIS, Oct. 12.—France will be unable to meet any part of her debts for the next four years, as all available receipts for that period must be devoted to reconstruction of the devastated regions, according to the Paris Herald, which quotes "one of the highest authorities of the French Ministry of Finance."

The Government, adds the newspaper, is doing its utmost to find a new formula for the settlement of the European debts and reparations, but will probably submit a detailed scheme drawn up by Raymond Poincaré when the inter-allied financial congress meets at Brussels. This plan calls for a revision of the total of Germany's indebtedness on a basis of actual reparations only, the charges for pensions, allowances and the like being wiped from the slate. This would reduce the French claim by nearly 25 per cent.



Bust of Lord Bryce in United States Senate Gallery
This Bust, Gift of Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., Was Unveiled at Capitol Today. It Is a Replica of That Unveiled in Trinity Church, New York, Earlier in the Week

NEW HAMPSHIRE TAX REFORM
FORCES SEEM IN AGREEMENT

Farm Bureau, Against Tax Exemption Law, Now Tentatively Indorses Income Tax Proposal

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 12 (Special).—The past few days have witnessed an unexpected converging of the plans of the various forces working for a revision of the taxation system, with a result that these plans are now said to be in substantial agreement.

The Farm Bureau committee, which initiated the taxation revision movement, so far as such a movement has gone this year, is now in complete amity, and Governor Brown has seen a more or less complete acceptance by the committee of his plan for an income tax. The report of this committee, just issued, recommends that the coming Legislature request the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of an income tax.

The Farm Bureau early recommended the abolishment of "tax exemption for some classes of property." This exemption is mainly in evidence in the ten-year freedom from local taxes which any town or city may grant an industry and is designed to foster new industrial establishments and draw those already established from other states. This law was once interpreted as exemption from all taxes, but towns granting exemption must either collect state and county taxes from the concern favored, or pay them out of the town treasury, which some towns do. This exemption now means \$20,000,000 worth of tax-free realty property and a tax rate 9 cents higher in consequence.

The tax commission indorsed the Farm Bureau demand for the abolishment of this privilege only a day before a conference of the Bureau officials of all New England assembled in Concord to arrange a concerted action on this and other matters in the legislatures of the six states. This because New Hampshire, for example, would hesitate to rescind this privilege if Vermont and Maine retained it.

At this conference, whose proceedings are yet to be officially announced, an unexpected snag was struck in the unwillingness of Vermont to accede to the other New England states. Its town population is reported to favor retention of this exemption. The Legislature is controlled by the farmers, who could easily abolish it if they chose, but who decline to do it of their own motion. If other citizens wish abolition, the farmers will gladly forward it, but they refuse to put themselves in an attitude of hostility toward things desired by the rest of the populace.

As the New Hampshire Farm Bureau demanded the abolishment of all exemptions and the tax commission now warmly approves this demand, even advocating such action no matter how many other states retain exemption.

Free Train Rides of Chinese
Soldiers Heavy Drain on Railways

Long-Nailed Conductor Permits Them to Ride—Large Number of "Free Passengers" on Every Train

PEKING, Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence).—China's railways are deeply in debt but under proper management have shown themselves more than capable of working out their economic salvation. There are no problems, problems peculiar to China, which the authorities must work out if the roads are to maintain their earning power, however, and one of these is that of the free use of the trains by soldiers. The custom in force today is that anyone is entitled to a free ride anywhere and any distance if uniformed. There is no such privilege legally accorded the military and their constant traveling—officers and men—without payment of a cent, has become a heavy drain upon the legitimate income of the roads.

No train in China fails to have a large number of soldiers on board who simply answer the conductor's request for a ticket by pointing to their uniforms. The conductor invariably passes on to the next passenger. If he should be insistent, the soldier replies that he has no money, that he cannot pay. Then the conductor must pass on, for it

EDMUND BURKE'S
STATUE UNVEILED

British Gift to American Capital and People Is Accepted at Formal Exercises

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A distinguished assemblage witnessed this afternoon the unveiling of the statue of Edmund Burke—staunch friend of the American colonists in the British Parliament, who pleaded their cause with eloquence and sincerity in those troublous times which preceded the War of the Revolution—the gift of the Sulgrave Institution to the city of Washington and to the Nation.

Among those present for the formal exercises were the members of that delegation from Great Britain and some of her colonies, who had come to the United States for the presentation also of busts of Lord Bryce, placed in Trinity Church, New York City, and in the gallery of the United States Senate chamber in the Capitol, the latter of which had been unveiled earlier in the day, and the statue of William Pitt, unveiled at Pittsburgh, Pa., in September. Much of official Washington also was on hand for the occasion.

Alton B. Parker of New York made the principal address of the afternoon. The speaker reviewed Edmund Burke's career, with especial emphasis upon the power he possessed of keeping in close touch with all the varied activities of his time, his great social charm, his zeal for governmental reform, and his implacable enmity to autocracy and its attendant evils. Of his literary qualities, Mr. Parker declared:

Wrote English That Will Live
During his years in Parliament, he wrote English that will live and be diligently read while the language survives. Macaulay spoke of him as "the greatest since Milton," and probably no other men in modern times have produced work of such high literary value and at the same time figured so prominently in public life as these two.

Turning to the conspicuous efforts of Edmund Burke in his espousal of the American cause, he said that those of the majority, and consequently unpopular, Mr. Parker continued:

Burke's championship of the American cause is notable among other things for three great discourses: The speech on American taxation of April 19, 1774; the speech on conciliation with America of March 22, 1775, and the speech to the House of Commons, written in the year 1777. Of these, the most famous is the conciliation speech. This is a model of English and sound logic, still diligently read by high school pupils and college undergraduates. These do not, however, comprise all his efforts for the colonies. His first speech in Parliament in January, 1766, which was complimented by the great Commoner, was on behalf of the American colonies.

Burke was one of the few mortals of great eminence whose position may be said to be due almost entirely to his mentality, although this is not to say that he had not admirable qualities of heart as well as of head. It has always seemed to me that his character was admirably summed up by Thackeray in the Four Georges. He spoke of "this noble soul full of great thoughts, he sure, for they never left him; his heart full of gentleness."

Replica of One in England
This statue of the great Edmund Burke which is being unveiled is a replica of the statue which stands in the square by the side of the River Avon in the city of Bristol, England, which city this great English statesman so long represented in Parliament. The original was modeled by Harvard Thomas. This replica is presented on behalf of the English branch of the Sulgrave Institution, to the American people and the city of Washington.

In his response, Sir Charles Wakefield, Bart., a former Lord Mayor of London, paid further tribute to the qualities of Edmund Burke, whom he styled "one of the greatest of English parliamentarians," and added, "He is in everything he undertook, perhaps, the wisest and most far-seeing of our English statesmen."

Continuing, he said:
It is impossible, after the lapse of a century and a half, to say what would have been the effect upon world history had Burke's eloquence prevailed. What is certain is that his utterances sank deeply into the hearts and minds of wiser Englishmen of succeeding generations, and laid the foundations of the more generous and intelligent policy which has brought into being the free Commonwealths and Dominions of the British Empire of today.

An Indefatigable Worker
What manner of man was Burke? I wish I had the art to give you a convincing sketch. Perhaps the outstanding thing about him, apart from his absolute honesty of character—in itself a remarkable thing in the political life of his times—was his thoroughness. In any of his utterances he was an indefatigable worker. Every line he wrote, and every phrase he uttered, was based upon careful research and deep thought. For a generation, he was the chief inspirer of his party. He guided its policy, framed its resolutions, and kept its nominal leaders up to the mark.

We in England have recently welcomed the effigy of Washington in Trafalgar Square, amongst other mighty heroes of our race, and also in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, where it stands alone to the dust of Nelson and Wellington. It is my great privilege to ask your acceptance of this statue of Edmund Burke, modeled from the work of Harvard Thomas in the city of Bristol, England, as a gift from the British to the American people.

AMERICAN DECLARES
RUSSIA'S DOOR OPEN
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Henry Mason Day, president of the International Bannell Corporation, today returned from Russia, with what he claimed to be the first contract with a foreign concern to be ratified by all the heads of the Soviet Government. It was a concession for the development of 400 acres in the Baku oil lands.

"There can be no question as to the desire of the Soviet Government to make possible the entry of American interests for the development of the resources of their country," said Mr. Day. Ratification of his contract, he said, "proved conclusively that the doors of Russia are open."

Thuringia to Impose
New Tax on Foreigners

By The Associated Press
Weimar, Germany, Oct. 12.—The Thuringia Government has issued a special residence tax for foreigners under which Americans will have to pay from \$2 to \$46, according to the length of their stay. Residence exceeding three days will cost an American from \$2 to \$46; for a month, from \$4 to \$10; for six months, from \$26 to \$46, and for more than six months, from \$38 to \$46. Other foreigners are to be taxed in proportion to the exchange rate on their national money.

CANADIAN BOARD
TO INSPECT SYSTEM

First Meeting Held When Vice-President Is Elected—Minister Expresses Optimism

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 12 (Special).—The first meeting of the new Canadian National Railway Board was held here on Tuesday. Maj. Graham Bell, deputy Minister of Railways, was appointed vice-president and will act as head of the board until the arrival of Sir Henry Worth Thornton, the new president. A tour of inspection was decided on which will take the members to all parts of the combined national railways systems. It was agreed to await the arrival of Sir Henry, who is expected in a few weeks, before the location of the headquarters was decided upon.

George P. Graham, Minister of Militia, stated that the new board is optimistic of success. "We all believe," he said, "that there is no reason why the railway problem cannot be profitably solved." He stated that Sir Henry Thornton and the new directors are absolutely in control and will be free from all political influence. The amalgamation of the Canadian Northern, the Intercolonial, the Transcontinental and Prince Edward Island, the Grand Trunk, and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways will place 22,000 miles of railway, a mercantile marine, a hotel system, and several millions in buildings under the jurisdiction of the board.

In his farewell speech D. J. Hanna, retiring head of the Canadian National Railway, said: "I hope you will be permitted to advance the interests of Canada's national railway, steamship, express and telegraph services to such an extent that will demonstrate that public ownership may still be consistent with good management."

AMERICA TO RECEIVE
\$50,000,000 INTEREST
ON BRITISH WAR LOAN

LONDON, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press).—A check for \$50,000,000 will be turned over to the United States Government on Monday on account of Great Britain's interest on her war loan from the United States. It is stated by officials here that this slip of paper, which will probably be preserved as a historical relic after it has served its purpose, will be drawn on the British Treasury account with J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York. It will be made out in New York and signed for the British Treasury by the Morgan company. The check will be drawn in favor of the general account of the Treasurer of the United States in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

In connection with this payment it is stated that the British Treasury has for some time gradually been accumulating dollars, building up its dollar resources in the United States partly by shipments of gold from this country, sold to the United States mint for dollars. Any dollars Great Britain secures otherwise are obtained by purchase in the exchange market.

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SHIPPER'S AGREE ON
VITAL RESOLUTIONS

Ambassadors' Conference in Brussels Will Consider International Conventions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 12.—The final session of the International Maritime Committee brought the conference to a successful conclusion by adopting the resolutions of the sub-committees appointed on the two previous days. The text of the resolution regarding the immunity of state vessels is as follows:

1. Sovereign states in regard to ships owned or operated by them, the cargo owned by them, the cargo and passengers carried on them ought to accept all liabilities, to the same extent as a private owner.
2. Except in the case of ships and cargoes mentioned in paragraph 3, such liabilities shall be enforceable by tribunals having jurisdiction over, and procedure applicable to a privately owned ship or cargo or the owner thereof.
3. In the case of warships, other than vessels owned or operated by a sovereign state and employed only in governmental non-commercial work, and cargo carried only for the purpose of governmental non-commercial work, in ships owned or operated by sovereign state, such liabilities shall be enforceable by like tribunals, but only of the state in which the ship is owned or operated, and by an action in person against such state, and additionally by any other procedure, permitted by the law of such state.

On the subject of international rules for the carriage of goods by sea, the resolution passed was as follows: "This conference agrees in substance with the principles which constitute the basis of The Hague rules, and the rules for the carriage of goods by sea, and regards these rules as affording a solution alike practical and fair of the problem of the clauses in the bills of lading, excepting or limiting shipowners' liabilities."

The subject matter of these resolutions will now come before next Tuesday's conference of ambassadors at Brussels, with the view of drawing up international conventions to be based on them.

NEAR EAST RELIEF
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Rear Admiral Samuel MacGowan, retired, former paymaster-general of the United States Navy, will accompany Dr. A. Ross Hill, of the Red Cross, when he sails on the Berengery Friday to take charge of expanded relief operations in the Near East.

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EDUCATED CLASSES SUFFER IN AUSTRIA

Professional Men and Property
Owners Reduced to State of
Semi-Starvation

VIENNA, Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence)—No class of the population in Austria today is suffering so much as the professional and middle classes, and but for the help afforded by the American Relief Administration their privations would long since have been intolerable. With every increase in the cost of living, the wages of the industrial workers are advanced in a corresponding degree, and consequently they are not suffering from the present impoverished state of the country; in fact, in some respects they are better off than in peace times. Many of them certainly appear to have more money to spend, and this surplus unfortunately is too often spent in drink. The unemployed—comparatively few in number—receive a dole which, though not very large, is still enough to save them from actual want.

But the great bulk of the middle classes—professors, lawyers, scientists, architects, engineers, Government officials, journalists, and those who lived on the incomes from property and investments—are almost to be pitted. The professional men have work enough, but their scale of remuneration has not risen in anything like the same proportion as the general increase in the cost of living. As for the people who lived from their rents and investments, they are well-nigh reduced to starvation. Owners of houses in Vienna have had practically no income from these during the last three years.

Rents Moderately Raised

They have only been permitted to raise rents to a very moderate degree, while taxes, repairs, food, and light and general maintenance charges have risen to fantastic heights. In the majority of cases, the gross rents of Vienna houses do not suffice to cover the outgoings, and the owners have been compelled to sell their property at a great sacrifice. In the few cases where the balance of rents and expenditures are on the right side, the net income is so small as not to be worth any serious consideration. The owners of Government stocks and other investments are, if possible, worse off; their interest and dividends being paid in crowns, which are now roughly worth about one-fourteenth-hundredth of the peace time value.

The extent and intensity of the sufferings of these intellectual classes were only fully realized at the end of last year when the purchasing value of the Austrian crown began its rapid fall. The first intimation of the acute situation of these classes came from a change in the categories of children coming to the child's feeding stations. Investigations were made and the results presented to a conference in London in January last, when \$230,000 were given for the immediate relief of the intellectual classes in Austria. It was decided that the whole work of relief should be carried out through the American Relief Administration. In addition an advisory committee was formed under the chairmanship of the president, Michael Hainisch, who has devoted considerable time to this work. It was found that there were two distinct groups to be dealt with, namely the organized and the unorganized middle classes. There are a number of middle class organizations in Vienna, some having existed for many years, while others have been formed since the end of the war. Four hundred of these organizations were communicated with and valuable information gathered as to the needs of their members. To reach the non-organized middle classes, a special intelligent office was opened and necessitous persons were invited, through announcements in the papers, to apply for participation in this section for relief. Nearly 140,000 applications for assistance were received in Vienna alone.

Kitchen Tickets Distributed

The primary objective was kitchen-feeding and it was expressly stated that food packages would only be sent to those who were unable to come to the kitchens for their food. Kitchen tickets were distributed in free and half-free forms as it was found that many persons required only proportional assistance, the actual ratio being two half-free tickets to one free ticket.

The food packages contained cocoa, sugar, milk, flour and corn grits and 2000 crowns was charged for each package to cover the cost of distribution. The contents of each package were equivalent to 60 days' kitchen-feeding and cost about one-tenth of the actual local value. Up to June 1, 72,986 persons were assisted through these means and 5,793,473 portions distributed.

At first the relief was confined to kitchen meals and food packages. The steady fall in value of the crown and the enormous rise in prices however made the situation of the intellectual classes more and more difficult. The supplies of clothing left from pre-war times were exhausted while many families had even sold pictures, art-objects, household furniture and other possessions in order to buy clothing, the cost of which had risen to preposterous figures. Hence it was decided to organize a clothing program for the intellectual classes. Woolens for suits and dresses, with the necessary accessories, underwear and shoes, all of American manufacture, were received in the late autumn of 1921, and rapidly distributed. The quantity was sufficient for nearly 6000 outfits. Seeing that clothing prices in Austria had increased to 600 times pre-war values it will readily be seen what this gift meant to the beneficiaries.

It is difficult indeed to estimate how much all this help from America in the shape of food and clothing represents to the intellectual classes of Austria. For these are people who suffer in solitude and silence, whose misery is known only to themselves, and not manifested in turbulent disorders, nor even in appeals for assistance.

CALIFORNIA BANK MERGER INVOLVES FIVE INSTITUTIONS

San Francisco First National to Be Joined by Four Others
With Total Capitalization of \$50,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Consolidation of five central California banks, including one in San Francisco, with a total capitalization of \$50,000,000, and with Rudolf Spreckels, now head of the First National Bank of this city, as president, was announced today by William E. Johnson, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of this city, as being virtually completed.

The banks in the huge new merger are the Merchants National Bank of San Francisco, the Sacramento-San Joaquin banks of Sacramento, Oakland, and Modesto, and the Union Bank of Fresno.

J. M. Henderson, of Sacramento, who controls the three Sacramento-San Joaquin banks, admitted today in Sacramento that the negotiations were at the point of conclusion. It is generally understood that Mr. Henderson is in a position, through recent purchases of stock, to control the action of the Merchants National Bank, though this has not been publicly announced.

William W. Jones, vice-president of the Merchants National, is the guiding figure in the formation of the new

bank merger, which has been contemplated for some time. The proposed merger of the Crocker National Bank and the First National Bank, first announced in this correspondence some weeks ago, seems likely in some manner to induce Mr. Spreckels to leave the presidency of the First National. A sudden and otherwise unexplained increase in the price of the shares of the Merchants National also adds its influence to the consolidation.

Mr. Henderson and his associates now control the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank, with five branches in Sacramento and one each in Stockton, Modesto and Oakdale. They also have a controlling interest in the Union National Bank of Fresno. The Merchants National Bank of San Francisco at Market and New Montgomery streets is the successor to the former Metropolitan National Bank, which were merged the Merchants National Bank and the City and County Bank.

Total resources are \$12,500,000 and deposits about \$10,000,000. Chief stockholders are W. T. Summers, W. F. Williamson, Louis S. Haas, T. W. Dibblee and Robert Oxnard.

MUSEUM TO MOVE TO NEW QUARTERS

San Diego Natural History Exhibit to Have More Space

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The San Diego Natural History museum will be closed for a month preparatory to moving into larger and better quarters in the former Canadian building in Balboa park.

The Canadian building is being repaired by the restoration committee and contains about twice the exhibition space of the museum's present public building. It is large enough to house comfortably all the research collections that hitherto have been kept in the old Nevada building on Alameda Drive.

Due to its rapid growth the Natural History Museum has outgrown its present quarters in less than two years, and it is through the courtesy of the park board that the larger building is now available.

The work of packing and moving thousands of specimens is a big task and during the proceedings, the general activities of the museum, including meetings of the Society of Natural History, nature walks and public lectures, will be suspended. It is expected the institution will throw its doors open to the public again on Nov. 1.

MASONIC SESSIONS HELD IN CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—Important Masonic sessions are being held in Chicago this month, probably the largest attended being the Illinois Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, concluding its annual meeting here yesterday. There were approximately 3000 in attendance. As it is the custom for these grand lodge officials to serve two terms the entire list of last year's officers were re-elected.

The fall reunion of the four bodies of the Scottish Rite opens here Oct. 16 for the week at Oriental Consistory, a class of 225 being candidates for the work. Medina Temple of the A. A. O. N. M. S. will have a double ceremonial, probably the week following at which more than 2000 Shriners are expected to attend. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter will assemble here Oct. 26-27.

JAPANESE NAVAL DISCHARGES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Discharge of 6000 Japanese navy yard workers as beginning of the naval reduction program agreed upon at the Washington Arms Conference was announced today in official advices to the Japanese Embassy. The step, taken in advance of an exchange of ratifications of the naval limitation treaty, was regarded here as reflecting the confidence of Japanese statesmen in the eventual acceptance of the pact by all the signatories.

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"PAY AS YOU PAVE," SAN DIEGO ADVISED

County Treasurer Would Have
All Future Highways Built
From Funds on Hand

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 4—George Heston, treasurer of San Diego County, has set forth a plan whereby, he believes, highways in that County can be paved without placing a burden on taxpayers for the next 40 or 50 years while they are paying off highway bonds. Many San Diego business men have endorsed his proposal.

Mr. Heston's plan calls for placing two or three cents in the county budget to raise \$100,000, which would be added to \$100,000 or more received from automobile taxes, the total to be available for paving projects at a very small direct cost to the county. He favors expenditure of this sum to build 10 miles of good highway each year. Within five years, he asserts, 50 or more miles could be paved at a cost of \$20,000 a mile.

The advantage of such an arrangement, he contends, is that the roads will be paid for as they are built. This, he declares, will be better than stretching out payments over 40 or 50 years on long-term bonds.

It is believed that a movement to adopt this plan will be made by various civic and business men's organizations of San Diego.

RUSSIAN BOY OF 10 SKILLED VIOLINIST

To Complete Studies Under
Music Masters of Europe

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—He has been here a few weeks in America yet already Max Epstein, aged 10, has won a magic wand that has given him the "open sesame" to local fame. That wand is his violin bow. He is playing nightly at a large motion picture theater here, and is attracting much attention on the part of leading musicians.

W. A. Clark Jr., son of the former United States Senator from Montana, has given to Max a Magdini violin, valued at \$20,000. Moreover, he has volunteered to send the lad for instruction to the best music masters in Europe for several years.

Max lives with his father, Jacob Epstein, a graduate of the conservatory of music of Petrograd, who has been the boy's teacher. Born at Biala, the lad's childhood was spent in that troubled district. He was brought to the United States by his uncle, Dr. Ellis C. Epstein, of Hollywood.

TRAINING BRIG BOXER BOUND FOR SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—A picturesque naval craft soon will make San Diego its permanent home. The vessel is the training brig Boxer, now being towed here by the navy transport Capella from Portsmouth, N. H. The Boxer will be based at the new naval training station at Loma Portal, and will be used in connection with the training of blue-jackets assigned to the newly completed quarters.

Built at the Portsmouth navy yard 18 years ago, the brig was placed in commission by Rear Admiral Roger Welles, now commander of the eleventh naval district.

BEAN CROP WORTH \$630,000

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—San Diego's bean crop is estimated at 10,500,000 pounds and shipments are now under way to markets in all parts of the world. The price, this year, according to growers, will average about 6 cents a pound, bringing the value of the crop to \$630,000. It is estimated that the crop will total about 850 carloads, or an average of eight carloads daily for the season.

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CALIFORNIA POWER PROJECT STEADILY FOUGHT BY BANKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

next Congress would not forget that there are \$25,000,000,000 in war debts to be paid, but would arrange taxes more intelligently on a peace basis to meet this debt. The bonus bill was declared to be "a piece of political expediency sought to be passed by Congress before the November elections."

Tax exemptions of municipal securities as outlined before Congress do not meet the demands of the situation, according to the report of this committee, which looks with favor on a resolution before the House of Representatives condemning tax-free securities. Leaks in the income tax office were commented on by the committee, which declared that "despite the provisions of the law forbidding these disclosures, the practice seems to be on the increase, many of those engaging in the practice apparently relying for protection on the practical difficulties of establishing definite responsibility."

Business practices of dealers, brokers, and salesmen handling securities are being worked out along lines of higher ideals, to the benefit of the investing public, according to the report of the business practice committee, made through William G. Baker Jr., of Baltimore, chairman. The character of advertising sales talks and selling-claims and, in general, the methods of selling securities have improved, and stricter honesty prevails in all dealings between bond and other security vendors and the public.

Eliminating Doubtful Methods

The whole trend of the convention is toward work which shall purge the security business of any semblance of practices that can be questioned in the smallest degree. These investment bankers went on record as being willing to devote their time, influence, knowledge and money to establishing and maintaining the highest possible standards in this business. Even greater care than ever before is being exercised in admitting members to the association, and every effort is being made to make membership a sign of honesty and square dealing, both with the investor and with the other investment bankers.

The legislative committee, reporting through Thomas N. Dwyer of St. Louis, chairman, told of the campaign throughout the country for enactment of blue sky laws in states where sharp practices are not closely held in check by the state governments. The status of various measures now pending before Congress, and being prepared for the coming legislative sessions throughout the country came in for careful consideration.

The industrial securities committee, through Howard F. Hansell Jr. of

Philadelphia, chairman, made a report of great technical interest to the bankers, which received the closest attention and resulted in considerable discussion as to relative values, merits and positions of industrial securities in the present financial situation in the world.

Mr. Prescott, the new president of the association, is a native of New Hampshire but was educated in the schools of Topeka, Kan., and graduated with the A. B. degree from the University of Kansas in 1888 where he received the Phi Beta Kappa key. Following his graduation from college he entered the farm mortgage business in Topeka and shortly afterward became vice-president of the City Real Estate Trust Company of Boston.

He returned west in 1894, going to Kansas City, Mo., where he became vice-president and general manager of Concordia Loan & Trust Company, a position which he held until 1899, when he organized the firm of John A. Prescott & Co. In 1915 the firm became known as Prescott & Sluder. Mr. Prescott had a hand in organizing and developing the Joplin & Pittsburg Railway Company of which he is a vice-president and director. He is also a director of the Kansas Gas & Electric Company and First National Bank of Kansas City.

He was twice vice-president of the Investment Bankers Association and served as chairman of the southwestern group of the association; president of the Council of Social Agencies of Kansas City; President Association; and member of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City.

BRITISH AID RUBBER TRADE

LONDON, Oct. 11—A report by the Colonial Office Committee today recommends a scheme of Government intervention to assist the rubber trade in Ceylon, the Malay States and the Straits Settlements by graduated measures of restriction.

NEW MAP DEvised FOR ARMY AIRMEN

Secondary Landing Fields Shown
at Intervals of 25 Miles
Across United States

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—indicating the location of secondary landing fields at intervals of 25 miles the entire distance across the continent, a new aviators' map, designed by United States military airmen for use in cross-country flying, has been received at Ross Field, the Arcadia balloon station, from the War Department.

This map, according to officers here, is of the utmost value, and is a long step toward the development of military aviation. It is based on photographic plates and the data obtained by the air service during the last five months.

This map is characterized by extreme simplicity. Only features of the terrain and information likely to prove helpful in case of emergency are included.

A compass course is laid out on the chart, in a direct line between two points.

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—Without a single dissenting vote, the Methodist General Conference has approved the Draft Act of Incorporation of the United Church of Canada, which is now awaiting ratification by the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. The decision, which commits \$10,000 Canadian Methodists to a union not hitherto attempted in any country in the world, other than Canada, led to directions being given that the necessary steps be taken to select the 189 Methodists who shall represent that body on the first General Council of the proposed United Church of Canada.

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CLUB WOMEN AGAIN CHAMPION DRY LAW

New York Federation Reiterates Without Dissenting Vote Its Stand for Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Prohibition today won a signal victory before the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, in annual convention here. The convention voted unanimously to have printed copies of the resolution in favor of law enforcement which it passed last year, to show that it still stands where it did then and that it has taken no backward step.

The victory is the more remarkable because the convention yesterday accepted a ruling of the Resolutions Committee that it would not reiterate any action taken in previous years. The organization had a temperance committee before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and went on record last year for law enforcement. It seemed, therefore, that no action would be taken this year.

A number of dry advocates, led by Miss Mary G. Hay, a past president of the federation and one of its most prominent members, were dissatisfied with this ruling and Miss Hay brought the question to the floor of the convention this morning.

Mrs. Leigh D. Colvin had just spoken for prohibition. She referred to the poll which a weekly news review had been taking and stated that the editor of that publication had expressed himself in favor of the return of wine and beer.

Looked on by Many as Unwise

"Even as an advertising scheme, many persons believe that it is unwise for a publication to inspire a vote upon an illegal act," said Mrs. Colvin. "Prohibitionists for years asked the State Legislature to grant polls by official referendum of the voters. The liquor people always opposed such polls. Since they adopted prohibition, seven states have had such polls on the return of beer and wine."

Applause greeted Mrs. Colvin's reference to the figures of the referendum in Michigan, which State passed prohibition by a majority of 69,000 and defeated a return of liquor by more than 200,000.

"Woman suffrage has no organized opposition," the speaker continued. "It is accepted today as part of the Constitution and no group is trying to have it repealed. If such were the case, would not Miss Mary G. Hay get up and ask you to reiterate your stand in favor of woman suffrage?"

Miss Hay, from her seat on the platform, called out, "I would," and the audience cheered.

Immediately after Mrs. Colvin had finished, Miss Hay asked for the floor. She said that in view of the ruling of the resolutions committee, no endorsement of law enforcement would come before the convention through that committee. Therefore, she asked the convention to have printed last year's resolution and send out through the press that it stands by that resolution today. Without a dissenting vote, her motion was adopted.

Two resolutions were presented to the convention and passed. One advocates barring fraternities and sororities from high schools; the other indorses the direct primary. Sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of the direct primary, and the lengthy discussion of the resolution brought out strong arguments for it.

In presenting the resolution, Mrs. William D. Spurburg, chairman of the resolutions committee, said: "It has been questioned as to whether the federation should touch politics. We do not touch partisanship, but we must—certainly do touch politics. One political party may have an issue and make it part of its platform. The other political party may repudiate that issue. That is what makes the difference between political parties, but it by no means bars us from declaring on such issues."

The convention recommended for the study of its clubs the fundamental causes of industrial disturbances, and the formation of boards of mediation. This action followed a speech by A. Parker Nevin, who was for several years counsel for the National Manufacturers Association.

Welfare Legislation Attacked

A vigorous attack on welfare legislation is being made before the annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs by Miss Mary Wood, chairman of the legislative committee.

Wood, who is a lawyer, said that the "dubious" value of maternity legislation, the "infamous" attacks upon the personal liberty of children and grown folk and the "tyranny" of social welfare reformers are coming in for attention by Miss Wood, who is a lawyer of note and who, as chairman of the legislative committee both of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, has been a prominent figure in the legislative indorsements and the hearings before Congress and state legislatures in which club women have figured, during the last 10 years.

Miss Wood was to have given her report at yesterday morning's session of the convention, at which the delegates voted to co-operate with the state administration in carrying out the provisions of the maternity and infancy bill. But her report was put over to last evening. At that time and again today in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Wood took a strong stand against what she termed "iniquitous welfare measures." She said:

Opposes Welfare Legislation

I am opposed to the social and welfare legislation now being advanced. Highly-paid propaganda agents, with bigoted minds, are visiting our clubs, invading our homes and swamping our letter-boxes with their arguments calculated to excite our sympathies for all sorts of causes. These highly-paid agents would take away the personal liberties of the people and wherever that prevails there follows persecution and tyranny.

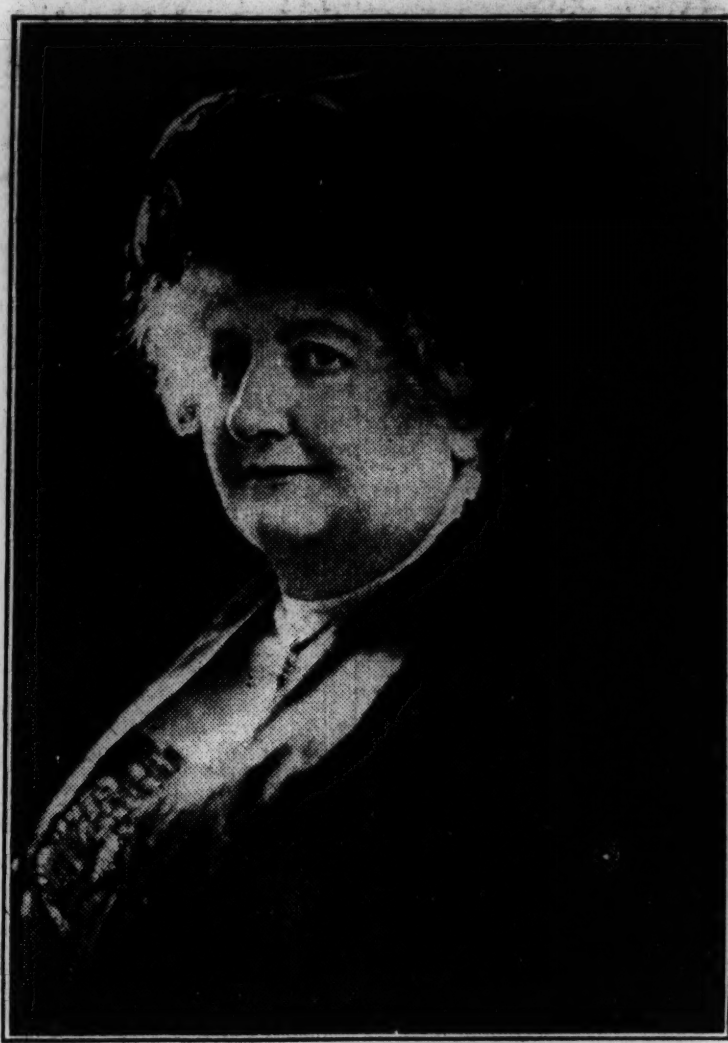
Miss Wood deprecates the method of welfare organizations in trying to commit candidates to vote upon certain measures. "The questionnaires which are being sent to candidates are like the Edison test, a mental exami-



Photograph by Champlain Studios, New York

Mrs. William H. Purdy

Executives of New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Purdy, Now Corresponding Secretary, Is the Leading Candidate for Second Vice-President. Miss Wood Is the Chairman of the Federation's Legislative Committee. She Acts Also in That Capacity for the General Federation of Women's Clubs.



Photograph by Champlain Studios, New York

Miss Mary Wood

PACIFIC CONGRESS WILL BAR POLITICS

Only Economic Questions Will Be Discussed at Honolulu Commercial Gathering

HONOLULU, Sept. 18.—Only economic questions and no political matters will be discussed at the Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress which will hold its sessions here Oct. 25 to Oct. 31, according to a statement issued by the Pan-Pacific Union, sponsor of the congress, replying to a special dispatch to the Nippon Jiji, Japanese language newspaper here, to the effect that the Japanese delegates would ask the conference to recommend abolition of the discriminatory laws of the United States against foreign shipping.

The dispatch, from Tokyo, was taken here to mean that the Japanese delegates would ask that the congress recommend repeal of the present coastwise shipping laws permitting only vessels of American registry to engage in traffic between two American ports.

"It is the settled policy of the Pan-Pacific Union not to discuss, in the conference held under its auspices, matters which should properly be left to established government agencies," Dr. F. F. Bunker, executive secretary of the organization, said in commenting on the dispatch.

The program for the congress, announced by the union, provides for an address on "Significant Pan-Pacific Commercial Problems of My Country," from one representative of each nation represented, on the opening day. "Transportation and Communication," divided into three subjects on the second day, and "Development and Conservation of Natural Resources," the general topic for Oct. 27.

Finance and investments will occupy the congress on Oct. 30. The closing day will be devoted to international relations in the Pan-Pacific area, including the discussion of the arbitration of commercial misunderstandings and the need for co-operation among the various agencies interested in Pan-Pacific problems. Reports of special committees and the consideration of resolutions, including recommendations for legislation, will close the congress.

SAN DIEGO SHOWS BUILDING GROWTH

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The remarkable growth of San Diego is shown by the enormous amount of construction work contracted for, which mounts

LOS ANGELES RATES TAKEN TO COURT

Four Cities Seek Review of Decree as Violating Constitutional Provisions

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Dissatisfied with the through rates established by the state railroad commission in the recent Pacific Electric rate hearings on interurban fares, the cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena, Glendale and Alhambra have filed a petition for a writ of review with the state supreme court, on the ground that the ruling is unconstitutional.

The petition invokes the constitutional provision that "a through rate shall not be greater than the sum of the intermediate rates," and asks the high court to set aside the ruling of the railway board.

Detailed items of the alleged violation of rate-making authority are set forth in the petition. It is claimed that while the through rate from Los Angeles to Pasadena was fixed by the commission at 29 cents, a passenger may ride to Sierra Vista for 10 cents, and then from Sierra Vista to Pasadena for the same amount, making a total fare of only 20 cents if the passenger makes the Sierra Vista stop.

The disputed rates were established by the state board only after protracted hearings.

SUGAR PRICE HIGHER

The Refined Sugar Refinery of Boston has advanced the price of refined sugar from 6.60 cents to 6.75 cents a pound.

CROP PRICES SHOW SLIGHT DECREASE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Producers of the principal crops in the United States received an average price of 2 per cent less for their products in September than in the previous month, according to figures compiled today by the Department of Agriculture.

The level of prices for meat animals decreased 2.4 per cent from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, the department statement shows.

PUBLICITY FOR LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Some 14,000 Southern Pacific Railway station agents soon will receive booklets advertising Los Angeles and Southern California, according to an announcement here.

Felix S. McGinnis, general passenger agent of the railroad, was the originator of this novel advertising method.

The Truth about Modern Laundry Service is of interest and importance to everyone.

May we send you this book of the Peerless Laundry? Please send your copy.

27961 South 6th PEERLESS LAUNDRY Family Washing—Family Style. Service in Los Angeles and neighboring towns.

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IMPERIAL VALLEY BUILDING IS BRISK

Expenditures of \$1,000,000 Are Probable This Winter

EL CENTRO, Cal., Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Approximately \$1,000,000 will be expended for new building construction in El Centro and the Imperial Valley this winter. A new courthouse for Imperial County will be erected at a cost of \$300,000, and a new union high school building at Brawley will be built at a cost of \$175,000.

Fully \$50,000 will be expended on a new gymnasium building for the El Centro High School, while Brawley will spend \$60,000 on improvements in its elementary school system. California is completing a new concrete school building to cost \$120,000.

In all towns throughout the valley, numerous business buildings and homes are said to be under construction.

SAN DIEGO SCHOOLS CROWDED THIS YEAR

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Showing an increase of almost 2000 pupils over the first week of the school term last year, San Diego's city schools have an enrollment of 15,808, according to figures compiled by the city board of education. Last year's total was 13,943.

Even with several new school buildings completed during the summer and now in use, crowded conditions obtain in schools in various parts of the city and the board of education is endeavoring to arrange added facilities for taking care of the extremely heavy attendance.

School authorities here say that if the registration continues to increase at the present rapid rate, it will be necessary to construct a number of new school buildings to handle the pupils next year.

SAN DIEGO TO CHECK WASTE WATER FLOW

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—In an effort to insure conservation of surplus water at Barrett dam, the city council has agreed to adopt an ordinance appropriating \$9000 for installation of automatic gates at the big reservoir.

Later, funds will be provided with which to install similar gates at the Lower Otay reservoir. With these in place, 5,000,000 gallons of water son that otherwise would go to waste through the spillways. The value of this water to the city is estimated at \$500,000 whereas the entire cost of the improvements will be only \$20,000.

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California Glace Fruits

Glacé Fruits are a delightful alternative from bon bons for the school luncheon or the motor trip.

Boxes of assorted Glace Fruits are made up of apricots, prunes, oranges, figs, pears, pineapple, plums and cherries. Not every kind is in every box, however.

1 pound, \$1.15; 2 pounds, \$2.25; 3 pounds, \$3.35; 5 pounds, \$5.50 or \$6.50 when it comes in a redwood box.

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SANTA FE RAILROAD AIDS COLONIZATION

Plans Laid to Finance 20-Acre Farms, to Put Them Within Reach of Average Income

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—One of the biggest problems for business men of southern California is the development of vacant lands lying along the western railroads, according to a statement to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by C. L. Seagraves, colonization manager for the Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Seagraves is now on a trip to Chicago, where he will lay before officials of the railroad a comprehensive plan for bringing about the proper kind of development. He will then return to Los Angeles to carry the plan into execution.

It is proposed to make farming more attractive as an occupation, and it is the plan of Mr. Seagraves to finance the 20-acre farm, in irrigated sections, in such a way that these farms will be within the reach of the men of small means.

Advertising and publicity in newspapers throughout the country, the motion picture, the county fair, and, in short, every vehicle of publicity, will be utilized. Mr. Seagraves, a staunch believer in the slogan, "Forward to the farm," said:

Unusual inducements can be offered to those who are seeking grain or stock farms in southern California, and there are vast acreages now available. Thousands of acres are to be opened to colonization through the plans of the railway officials of all the western lines.

Southern California commands the interest of people in the east and middle west, where irrigation facilities are available and where the markets are handy.

The large cities of southern California must encourage the development of tributary agricultural lands. Mr. Seagraves points out, since the growth of the cities is closely allied with the development of the back country. Investigations have shown that the people who will carry on colonization of these lands possess, on the average, about \$5000. Above that amount the number decreases rapidly.

BRITISH FINANCING SOUGHT

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—The purpose of constructing the section of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway between Shaoshan and Shaoching, as well as the steel bridge at Taosau, the cost of which is estimated at \$10,000,000, the Ministry of Communications is reported to be carrying on negotiations with a British financial body for a loan of \$10,000,000. The supervision of the railway finance has been offered as one of the conditions.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Denishawn Dancers
Present New Program

New York, Oct. 9. —Mr. Shawn looked in his black, close-fitting jacket and trousers, peevish shoes and straight-brimmed, flat-crowned hat. Probably, though, the whole delight of the set of Spanish pieces, consisting of a solo by each of the principals and a final duet, must be referred to dancing far more than to dress. It may be imagined that if Miss St. Denis and Mr. Shawn could not make the episode interesting in the everyday practice garb of the Denishawn studio, they hardly could in the garments of the theater. Her gorgeousness and his style, then, may be held to reside less in what they wore than in how they carried themselves; and to the keen eye, it was not color and cut of attire but motion of limb that pre-eminently counted.

A Distinctive Carmencita
Yes, and characterization. For Miss St. Denis' Spanish girl is an individual among Carmencitas; disdainful, but kind; playful and roughish, yet serious-hearted. Mr. Shawn's Spanish youth, too, stands by himself; proud, alert, polite; a fellow of the street, but without vulgarity; a joker, but no tricks behind your back.

Bright and pleasing associates Miss St. Denis and Mr. Shawn have about them. And many charming effects the apprentices of Denishawn know how to achieve. Martha Graham, who mimed the title part in "Kochiti," has gone a long way toward mastering the technique of the dance. But the difference between technique, after it is won, and expression, which is all that makes technique valuable—well, it can be much or little. At any rate, Denishawn for what it may be worth has taken to the road for the season of 1922-23. A company of dancers that performs with more skill and that brings a more advanced message than this one will certainly have to work hard and understand the show world well.

A Geography Lesson
Quite a geography lesson, every locality tagged and labeled by means of dress. And in point of costume, the show was extraordinarily fine. Very splendid Miss St. Denis looked in her Spanish shawl, it showed in the name, for so many yards of floating, flapping cloth and embroidery. Very handsome—that is the only possible word

son showed her mastery of technique, as well as a sensitive and richly-colored imagination that places her among that small number of the elect who have mastered their art and made it a thing of both intellectual and emotional beauty. The rest of the program consisted of Chopin numbers.

Brass Band Festival
Held at Crystal Palace
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 26.—The English are fond of sport. They are also fond of music, though this is not so well realized abroad. Both tastes were blended in the competition for brass bands at the Crystal Palace on Sept. 23. About 3000 bandsmen took part in it. They poured into London, grouped in their respective units, from all quarters of the country. The gathering was picturesque and interesting. Impromptu rehearsals en route provided unexpected pleasures for the populace. At the Crystal Palace itself different areas had been assigned to the five classes of competitions, the most important of which was the contest for the 1000 guinea championship trophy. This gained further distinction from the fact that the test piece was a new brass band symphony composed for the occasion by Hubert Bath. It is in genuine symphonic style as regards both form and orchestration, and the fact that it lasts but 10 minutes is a proof of sound judgment in its composer. Horwich, R. M. I. band, conducted by J. A. Greenwood, won this competition. Other winners were: Grand shield, Watford Silver Band; junior cup, Bolton Colliery Institute; junior shield (a), Burnhope Colliery; junior shield (b), Cambridge Railway.

Paris Dissatisfaction
With Today's Theater
PARIS, Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The question as to why the theater is losing the position it formerly held in the life of the people has been occupying the attention of the lovers of dramatic art in Paris and an inquiry held by Le Temps has produced very interesting results. The opinions expressed in the numerous letters received from readers of the paper furnish indeed a critical analysis of the French drama of today and are all the more valuable because they represent the views not only of experienced critics who have followed the course of dramatic art for the last 30 years or more, but also of men and women whose reputations stand high in literary and artistic circles.

Many of the writers, for the most part among the women, complained of the unwholesomeness of most new plays. They were bored with the old triangle. This kind of play had become not only monotonous but was giving an entirely false idea of French morals to the foreigner.

There was a widely expressed desire for a more general presentation of the classic French authors, and a desire also to have more of Shakespeare's plays. More light comedy—the real French comedy—was asked for, works such as those of Molière, Beaumarchais, Musset and Halévy.

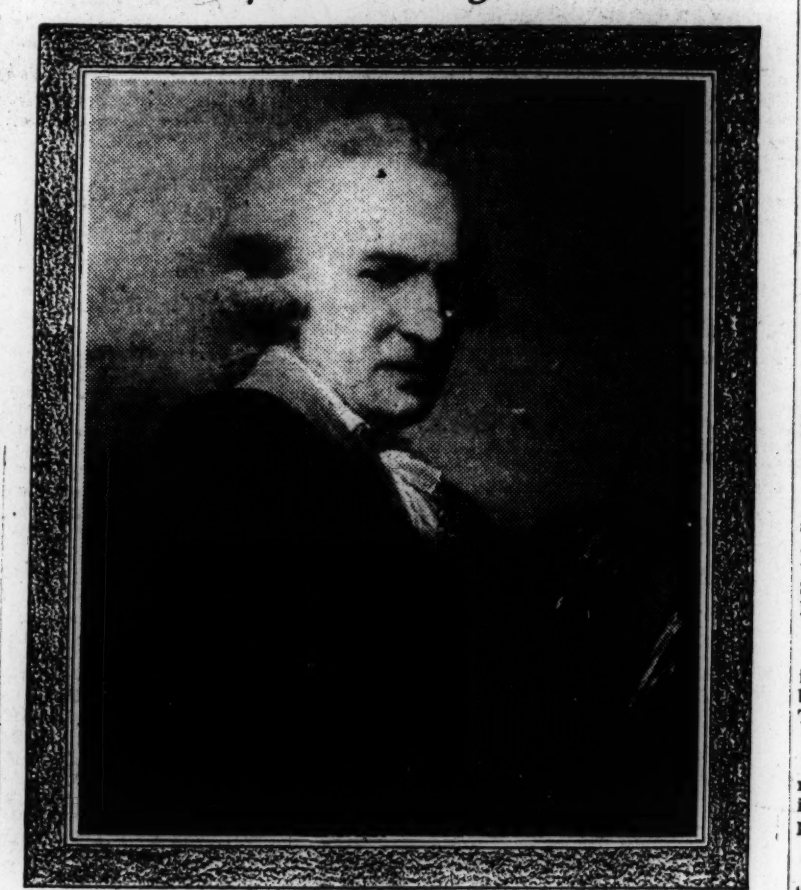
On the other hand, it is evident that the public have had enough of the purely spectacular piece with gorgeous decorations and endless processions of manikins.

Musical occupied a place by itself in the correspondence. Many of the critics debated whether there was a public for music or not. Almost unanimously they considered that there was. Many demanded that the opera should present more of the great works of the past. Present-day opera was severely criticized. Old players lamented the disappearance of Offenbach and Henri Lecocq, and the opinion was general that modern operettas differed little from each other except in the title. They were played year after year and had be-

come monotonous. Concerning the prevalence of the "one-man" play little fault was found. Some complained that the actors and actresses did not speak loud enough, while the prevalence of the "one-man" play was deplored, especially as the center figure was generally supported by mediocre players. The "company" of former days, all acting harmoniously together, was preferred to the present-day tendency of each acting for himself and ignoring the ensemble.

Apart from general criticism few of the writers could remain silent on what they called the present-day abuses of the theater. Practically all demanded that there should be a diminution in the price of seats, especially as the extra charges on every ticket purchased are now so heavy in Paris. There was practically unanimous also in the demand that plays should start at the time advertised and that no one should be ad-

New Acquisitions by the Louvre



Lampi's Portrait of Latour

while not amounting to disdain, comes pretty near being so.

Léon Bonnat donated some interesting sketches: one by David of a person that had figured at the coronation of Napoleon; "The Meeting of Napoleon I and François II," after the battle of Austerlitz, a study by Prud'hon. Behind the two sovereigns may be seen, bearded, the Prince of Lichtenstein. Then some precious Corots, the generous contribution of Mme. Gautier. They consist of a crayon portrait of M. and Mme. Desbrochers, two small paintings, the study of a nun, and the picture of a child, dressed in black with a white collar, her hair dressed in a bizarre fashion, and holding in her small hand some fruit.

A small canvas by Henri Regnault, "Automedon Guarding Achilles' Horses," was an offering of M. Jacques Zoubaloff. The figure of Automedon is majestically subduing a group of prancing and snorting horses. This picture was sent on from Rome by Regnault, as an Académie, in the year 1868. Picturesque is the "Marche des Bohémiens" by Debodencq, a legacy of the museum from his friend M. Gabriel Séailles.

Lastly we admire a sketch by Ricard, two drawings by Messard, a portrait by Habeneck, a sketch by Girodet representing a group of the heroes of the wars of liberty, a small canvas by Henner Jr., and a portrait of Colonel Leclerc.

The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 3. —Special Correspondence—CHARLES RAY'S determination to film "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and make the Longfellow epic a screen classic, has created considerable interest throughout motion picture circles. This picture will be a radical departure in characterization and subject matter for Ray, and because of this a number of exhibitors are flatly opposed to him making it, but whether they protest or not, Ray is going to film the historical story and play the rôle of John Alden. The picture will be made on the Pacific coast. Ray recently announced that hereafter he would make but two productions a year. The first of these was "A Tailor-Made Man." The second one, which is now being cut and edited at the Ray studio, is James Whitcomb Riley's "The Girl I Loved."

"Your Friend and Mine," a dramatic sketch by Willard Mack, will furnish the nucleus for the next Sawyer-Lubin production for Metro. This company has just completed a film version of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," under the direction of Clarence Badger, who will also direct the new picture. Winifred Dunn is writing the screen version.

James Leo Meehan, a comparative newcomer in the motion picture field, has been selected by Gene Stratton Porter to direct a series of her stories. Work on the first of these, "Michael O'Halloran," has begun at the Thomas H. Ince studios. Mrs. Porter plans to film "The Girl of the Limberlost," "The Harvester," "The Fire Bird," "Her Father's Daughter," "Laddie," "Daughter of the Land," and "At the Foot of the Rainbow."

Fred Niblo, who is responsible for the direction of "The Three Mus-

the other players will include Alan Hale, Charles Ogle, Ethel Wales, Ernest Torrence, Tully Marshall, Guy Oliver, and little John Fox. A part of the company will go to Antelope Island in the Great Salt Lake for buffalo scenes, and later these, with the director, will meet the major portion of the troupe at the Baker ranch in Nevada, where most of the picture will be made. It is expected that fully 3000 people will appear in the production.

The Warner Brothers have laid out an ambitious program of productions for the autumn and winter, including F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Beautiful and Damned," which is now being made under the direction of William A. Selter, with a cast headed by Marie Prevost and Kenneth Harlan; "Main Street," Sinclair Lewis' popular rural classic; Charles G. Norris' "Brass," and an original story by Olga Printzlau, which is to be released under the title of "The Little Church Around the Corner."

Cecil B. DeMille has started a new unnamed production. It is an original story by Jeanie MacPheerson and is said to be quite as bizarre as his recent productions. The cast will include Milton Sills, Elliott Dexter, Theodore Kosloff, Anna Q. Nilsson and Pauline Garon. These are the principals.

Theatrical Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—"The Hurricane" by John Hunter Booth, will be presented by the Shuberts. Charles Richman will have the leading rôle.

An untitled musical piece by A. E. Thomas and Brian Hooker, with music by George Gershwin, and William A. Daly, will be produced by E. Ray Goetz.

"Rain," a new play by John Colton and Clemence Randolph, founded on a story by W. Somerset Maugham, will be produced in Philadelphia by Sam H. Harris. Jeanne Eagels will have the leading rôle.

Robert Edeson will play the leading rôle in "The Insect," which will be produced at the Fifty-Ninth Street Theater on Oct. 23.

Instead of sailing for England, as reported, Marie Tempest will remain in this country to appear in a new play.

Rehearsals began yesterday for "Baroness Wight," the new comedy by Philip Bartholomae, which Louis Werba is preparing to produce out of town on November 6. The cast includes Arthur Aylsworth, Boots Wooster, Lilyan Tashman, Edna May Oliver, T. J. Corrigan, Charles Laite, Ruth Hammond, Joseph Striker, Louis Albion, Nancy Lee, Robert Throne and William Fornan.

Four new plays by Ferenc Molnar, the first of which will be presented in New York next month, are announced by a new theatrical producer, Maurice S. Reeves. Associated with Mr. Reeves is Benjamin Glazer, adapter of "Lillom" and other Molnar plays. The first of the quartet, "Fashions for Men," will be placed in rehearsal soon, with O. P. Heggie in its leading rôle. The remaining three plays comprise a trilogy: "A Prelude to King Lear," "The Field Marshal," and "Little Violet."

Madame Nazimova is to return to the legitimate stage this season in New York under the direction of Earl Carroll.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK
Empire Theatre, 44th St. Eves. 8:20
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
HENRY MILLER
RUTH CHATTERTON
In Henry Duval's Masterpiece
"LA TENDRESSE"
"A big play, a great play, its theme the essence of life—life higher than life itself; for it is love."

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Eves. 8:20
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
"The Torch-Bearers" is just as good a bit of redemption of life as Ibsen's "Ghosts" or "A Doll's House," and—oh, how beautifully it is being acted!—J. S. The Christian Science Monitor.
THE
TORCH-BEARERS
BY GEORGE KELLY

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42 St.
BARNEY BERNARD and
ALEXANDER CARR in
a new comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"
By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

TIMES SQ. W. 42d Street
SMASHING COMEDY HIT
THE EXCITERS
with ALLAN DINEHART and TALLULAH BANKHEAD
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. Thursday (Col. Day)
EDWARD ROYCE Presents
FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

"ORANGE BLOSSOMS"
A ROLL-ROYCE MUSICAL PLAY
FRAZEE WEST 42d St. Eves. 8:20
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
"You will enjoy this farce," Allan Dinehart.
WILLIAM COURTNEY in
"Her Temporary Husband" A. Paulito

AT THE ANARY
41st St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:20
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
SHUBERT 14th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Greenwich Village Follies
Fourth Annual Production

BETTER TIMES
AT THE HIPPODROME
DAILY MATINEES 2:15-NIGHTS 8:15

"Revizor" in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, Oct. 11.

MAURICE SCHWARTZ presents at the Yiddish Art Theater, "The Inspector General" ("Revizor"), by N. Y. Gogol. The play, staged by Vladimir Viskovsky, registrar of the Theater Korsch, Moscow. The cast:

Anton Antonovich, a Russian provincial Town Governor.....Lenold Snegoff
Anna Andreyevna, his wife.....Anna Appel
Marya Antonovna, his daughter.....Bertha Gersten
Luka Lukich, the Inspector of Schools.....Hyman Meisel
Amnos Flodorovich, the Judge.....Isaac Homigman
Artemy Filippovich, Superintendent of Charities and Hospital Warden.....Gerson Rubin
Ivan Kuzmich, the Postmaster.....Mischa German
Piotr Ivanovich Dobchinsky, Mark Schweid
Piotr Ivanovich Bobchinsky.....Jackie Goldsmith
Ivan Alexandrovich Khlestakov.....Maurice Schwartz
Osip.....Munle Weisenfreund
Kikover.....Emil Hersh
Svistanov.....H. Ackerman
Derzhimorda.....A. Schneider
Abdulin.....M. Sherman
Favronya.....Lucy German
The Sergeant's Wife.....Bessie Mogulesco
Luka Lukich's Wife.....Fanny Goldberg
Servant at the Inn.....A. Strasberg
Mishka.....A. Kolker

It is again our duty to call the attention of our readers to the fact that there is an excellent company of actors at the Jewish Art Theater, New York City, and that they are constantly doing the best and most unusual plays at that playhouse. It is safe to say that the Jewish Art Theater company is the best stock company of actors in America, and yet very few Americans take advantage of their opportunity to witness these remarkable performances. It is also safe to assume that if the same excellent company had been imported from some foreign country, the American public would pay high prices to see it and the American newspapers would devote many columns to its praise.

The present offering is "Revizor," a play of utmost importance to the theatrical season of 1922-23 (which will be known as the season of Russian influence) in that it is the most generally popular play ever written by a Russian, and because it has been translated into and played in more languages than any other Russian play.

"Revizor" or "The Inspector General," as it is sometimes called, was written in the year 1836 by Nicolay Vasilyevich Gogol, and there has never been a year since its first production, when there has not been from one to many performances given of the play. It was first presented in English by the Yale Dramatic Association, 15 years ago, but the most important recent production in English was given at the Duke of York's Theater in London.

"Revizor" is one of the best plays ever written in any language. It tells the story of a young prodigal son of a good family, who, after spending all of his money, arrives at the inn of a small provincial Russian town where much bribery and corruption has been

going on. The report among the village officials that a revisor or government inspector is going to visit the place incognito, which throws them into a state of panic, is not lessened by a second report that a young stranger has arrived at the inn. Knowing themselves to be guilty, in danger of being found out and punished, and feeling sure that the young man at the inn must be the revisor in disguise, the governor and other village officials begin to curry favor with the stranger. He is invited to the governor's house, treated royally by all, everyone giving him money in order that he will not cause them the punishment they know they deserve. After several days of loading him down with kindnesses and emptying their purses into his pocket, he is sent on his way rejoicing. The corrupt ones enjoy only a moment of peace, however, as the bells on the horses of the droschka bearing away the young man are scarcely out of hearing, when the real government inspector arrives and this time the officials know that it is the right person. The curtain mercifully descends upon what has been a delightful comedy, just as the tragedy in the town is about to take place.

As presented by Mr. Schwartz and his capable associates on Madison Avenue—under the almost perfect stage direction of Vladimir Viskovsky, former regisseur of the Theater Korsch, Moscow—this play is an event. It is always the last performance in which we see this company at their best. Every part in the long cast is played by a real actor. An attempt to praise this company's performance of the famous old play would simply mean to re-name the entire cast.

On Oct. 24, John Hill Morgan, trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will lecture at the Chicago Art Institute on "Early American Painters." Mr. Morgan has been particularly zealous in adding the work of meritorious early American painters to the collection of the Brooklyn Institute. On Oct. 31, Prof. Stella Skinner, professor of art of Northwestern University, will speak on the "Gothic Period in Dwellings and Furniture" at the Institute.

The first soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra this season will be Frances Alda, Metropolitan Opera soprano, who will appear at the concerts of next week, singing the aria, "Vissi d'Arte" from "Tosca," and two songs by Josef Marx.

"Jeanne Gray" Tailored Satin Gowns \$6.95

A superlatively beautiful quality of satin fashions these admirably tailored gowns, which come in four different styles. In flesh only.

E.E. Atkinson & Co.
Nicollet at Seventh
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Candies
Cakes
Bau's
Dainties
Tea Room
Ice Cream
Manufacturers of the BEST Candies
See Our Beautiful Store
When in Denver
Mail Orders Solicited Given Prompt Attention

When in Need of Flowers
Buy of
The Florist
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON 9

This Old Fashioned Wedding Ring
can be MODERNIZED
into the
Genuine Orange Blossom
Design
Gold or Platinum
REAGAN, KIPP CO.
Jewellers, 102 Tremont St., Boston

The Wonder
Exclusive yet inexpensive.
STOCKTON, CALIF.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

He forgets that one of the largest clothing stores for men in the entire country is located right here—a very important part of the Wanamaker Store.

He forgets that the entire street floor in the New Building is devoted exclusively to men's and boys' wearing apparel—and sporting goods.

He forgets that this Sporting Goods Shop also offers good tires for his automobile, and many other things that most men need and want.

He forgets the book shop, the hardware shop, the office furniture shop—but really, are all men so forgetful?

Of course, not!

If they were, how could these shops, essentially for men, have grown to be so large?

DR. S. W. STRATTON
TECHNOLOGY HEADDirector of Bureau of Standards
Made President of Institute
by Vote of Corporation

(Reprinted from late edition yesterday)

Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton, director of the United States Bureau of Standards in Washington, yesterday was elected president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., by the members of the Corporation of the Institute. The election is effective on Jan. 1, 1923.

Since the resignation, in November, 1921, of Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, who never served in the office, Technology has been administered by a committee of three members each from the faculty and the corporation. Dr. Nichols was elected in March, 1921, to fill the vacancy left in January, 1920, by Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin.

A man of broad culture in his chosen field, Dr. Stratton has, through research work, effected substantial economies for the Government and his activities have been of high public value. Many honors have been awarded him, both national and international, in recognition of his achievements.

Dr. Stratton was born in Litchfield, Ill., July 18, 1861. He received his B. S. degree in mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois in 1884. He served on the faculty of this school and on that of the University of Chicago. Called to Washington as director of the Bureau of Standards in 1901, it was there that his most notable work in organization has been accomplished.

Built Up From Small Organization

Previously, this office had been a part of the coast service of the Treasury Department, the three or four employees being occupied chiefly in testing weights and measures utilized in the customs service and the standards used in the geodetic work of the coast service. From this limited beginning, Dr. Stratton has built up a bureau requiring a dozen large buildings, and having a staff of from 900 to 1000.

Because of the vital necessity of precision in the standards of the research work of scientific institutions, the bureau has worked out a close connection with many technical schools. Through the bureau's investigations and experiments the properties on which the quality of the leading building and miscellaneous materials used by industry depend have been determined, so that it has established standards respected by both manufacturer and user. Under Dr. Stratton, the bureau has become a sort of referee in many matters pertaining to standards of measurement, the properties of materials, and the utility of devices.

In order to facilitate handling of the vast amount of work which it is called upon to do, Dr. Stratton has organized the bureau into nine departments, each concerned only with a special subject. In its work as a whole, the bureau touches almost every phase of human activity.

Under his direction, the bureau has co-operated closely with both the army and the navy in aeronautic work. Many devices were tested out and many experiments conducted which were of the utmost value in the conquest of the air. Dr. Stratton will find at the institute a wind tunnel for the testing of airplanes modeled after one he had constructed in the Bureau of Standards.

Received Several Degrees

In 1903, he received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the University of Illinois, and the degree of Doctor of Science from the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1908, the University of Cambridge, Eng., gave him the degree of Doctor of Science, and Yale followed with the same degree in 1919. In 1909, he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He has received both the Elliott Cresson medal from the Franklin Institute, and the welfare medal of the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Stratton also has been interested in military tactics and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the navy during the Spanish war.

His governmental activities, aside from direction of the Bureau of Standards, have covered a wide scope. He was a member of the interdepartmental board of the Council of National Defense, a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, United States representative on the International Committee of Weights and Measures, a member of the interdepartmental board on Ice Observation and Patrol, and a member of the American section of the Standardization Committee, International Chamber of Commerce.

Deeply Interested in Mechanics

His interest in mechanics and physics has made him a valued member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Research Council, the American Philosophical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Academy of Science, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society for Testing Materials.

He is a hard worker and popular among his associates. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, the Chevy Chase Club, and the Army and Navy Club in Washington. He also is an honorary member of the Society of Sigma Xi and Tau Beta Pi.

REPUBLICANS PLAN
TWO-STATES RALLY

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 11 (Special)—New Hampshire Republicans will open their campaign next Tuesday with Vice-President Calvin Coolidge as the principal speaker at a rally at Hanover, N. H., in which the Republicans of Vermont will have representation. It will be held in Dartmouth College commons, and the committee on arrangements includes Dwight Hall, chairman of the Republican state committee; G. Allen Putnam, chairman of the ways and means committee, and Frank A. Mus-



Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton

Elected President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He Will Assume His New Duties Jan. 1. Dr. Stratton Is Director of the United States Bureau of Standards

grove, publisher of the Hanover Gazette.

Republican State Committee has decided to have nothing to do with attempts to unseat the Rev. John W. Barker of Lebanon, N. H., as Republican nominee for State Senator. Individual protests to the State Ballot Law Commission are to be lodged today against Mr. Barker's name appearing on the ballot by friends of Fred A. Jones, Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, who was defeated by Mr. Barker in the primary. The opposition to Mr. Barker is based on the charge that he has been a naturalized citizen less than the constitutional requirement of seven years.

MR. LODGE URGES
AID FOR PRESIDENT

Foreign Affairs Should Not Be Party Issues, Declares Senator

Questions of foreign relations should not be made issues between parties, Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, told his audience in Stockbridge, as he and his company moved into that town on the Republican tour of Massachusetts. Stockbridge being a Republican stronghold, the Senator left national issues aside and urged all citizens to support the President in his handling of the Near East problems.

Meanwhile, in Boston, James W. Wadsworth, United States Senator from New York, held the fort, addressing the Boston University Republican Club with a eulogy of his Senate colleague, Mr. Lodge. He credited the Republican Administration with having "straightened out the foreign relations of the Government," and accorded Mr. Lodge a major part in this work.

On the Democratic side, John F. Fitzgerald, candidate for Governor, continues to hold the floor. He directed his attack last night on the Republican theory of succession in office, declaring that the State needs a shakeup.

BUSINESS COURSES OFFERED

Public speaking for business men will be a prominent course in the series to be given by the Department of University Extension of Northeastern University, of the Boston Y. M. C. A., which has opened its doors in Tremont Temple. Late afternoon and evening classes for business men will be given, including also salesmanship, salesmanship for insurance, investment securities and other specialized types of salesmanship.

BANK LAW HEARING CALLED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12 (Special)—Hearings to enable a special commission, created by the last General Assembly to determine on the needs of the State toward the revision of law and the enactment of new laws affecting banking will begin on Oct. 24. While this will be the first hearing to be given by the commission it is believed that it will eventually report to the Legislature a codification of the banking laws, embodying many new provisions.

NEW DRY AGENT NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 12—Official announcement was received here yesterday from Elmer C. Potter, state prohibition enforcement director, that he had assigned William J. Strout to have charge of enforcement activities in the four western counties of this State, succeeding Edward H. Williams, who has been in charge since last spring. Mr. Strout has worked here previously.

NEWSPRINT PRICE INCREASES

MONTREAL, Oct. 12—Contracts for newsprint for delivery during the first six months of 1923 at 3.75 cents per pound, or \$75 a ton, an increase of \$5 a ton over 1922 contracts, are being made by the Canadian Export Paper Company. The company represents the Laurentide, Brompton and Price Brothers' mills.

DELEGATE GOES
TO DETROIT BY AIR

Boston Represented at Aviation Conference by Four Men

Boston has sent four official delegates to the national aeronautical congress being held in Detroit this week. In a United States Army airplane, James T. Williams, Jr., one of the delegates, "hopped off" from Framingham Field this morning, piloted by Lieut. R. Curtis Moffat, assistant air officer of the first corps area. After flying over "Boston Airport" as the new aviation field at East Boston is officially designated, the airplane sped away to Mineola, N. Y., from whence it is to proceed to Bellefonte, Pa., Cleveland, and Detroit.

The other three delegates, representing the City of Boston and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who went by train, are Prof. Edward P. Warner of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Theodore G. Holcomb, assistant secretary of the chamber, and Porter H. Adams, an engineer.

The purpose of the congress is to form a national aeronautic association, the activities of which will include educating the public as to the necessity of aviation for national defense and commercial development; sanctioning and supervising under license of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale all contests, trials, competitions and other events involving aerial craft or apparatus; maintaining in the headquarters of the association in Washington an agency to voice public opinion upon beneficial and essential legislation in all matters of aviation.

BROWN CORPORATION
BUYS MORE PROPERTY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12—At an adjourned annual meeting of the Brown University corporation yesterday it was announced that the Alfred M. Coats house on Brown Street, occupied by R. Livingston Beekman during his term of office as Governor, had been purchased by the university and will be modeled into a dormitory and club house for single members of the faculty and graduate students.

The corporation voted to approve the project for the erection of a new gymnasium at Brown to cost, with the endowment for maintenance \$750,000. It also voted to accept the services of the trustees of the Brown Loyalty Fund to attempt to raise the sum required. The class of 1897, of which John D. Rockefeller Jr., Everett Colby and other prominent men are members, last June gave \$100,000 toward the fund.

Charles F. Adams '80, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., and James M. Pendleton '85, of Westbury, R. I., yesterday qualified as new members of the corporation. Charles S. Stedman '96, of Albany, N. Y., was elected to fill a vacancy in the library committee made by the resignation of Theodore Francis Green of Providence.

CURFEW LAW TO BE ENFORCED

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 12—Irving S. Watts, Chief of Police, announced last night that, starting Nov. 1, the curfew law will be enforced rigidly in Portland. The city ordinance fixing a curfew hour provides that children not only shall be off the streets at 9:15 but must be out of the theaters unless accompanied by parents or guardians. A penalty of \$20 for child and parent is provided after a first warning.

DR. HADLEY DENIES REPORT

NEWTOWN, Conn., Oct. 12—Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University, yesterday said that he had not been offered the presidency of the University of California. A news dispatch from Berkeley, Cal., stated that Dr. Hadley's name was understood to be under consideration for the presidency of the University of California.

SOCIALISTS EXPECT
TO POLL A BIG VOTE

Distrust of Other Parties Will Help Their Cause This Fall, Mr. Roewer Believes

Convinced that dissatisfaction with the achievements and aims of both major parties will lead Republican and Democratic voters, in considerable numbers, to forget party allegiance and to cast independent votes in the November election, the Socialist Party of Massachusetts is conducting an active campaign throughout the Commonwealth.

The Socialists have put in the field a full state ticket, headed by John Weaver Sherman for United States Senator, and Walter S. Hutchins for Governor. Speakers, including several local members of the party and others active in the national organization, are touring the State.

Discussing the program of the party with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, George E. Roewer, Jr., a member of the executive committee of the National Socialist Party, said that there is a strong undercurrent of distrust of the leading parties. This, he declared, is finding expression in an increasing interest in the aims of parties and candidates who do not stand for political regularity as it is accepted by the majority.

Mr. Roewer said that so far as Massachusetts is concerned, the work of the party is not greater than in previous years. Meetings are being addressed by local party members. Among the workers from outside now in Massachusetts are Mrs. Esther Freedman, Mrs. Florence Mainland, Ross D. Brown of Indiana and W. R. Snow of St. Louis, Mo.

Three Contests of Most Interest

The party, according to Mr. Roewer, is chiefly directing its attention to three contests for election to the United States House of Representatives. In Wisconsin, the Socialists are expected to return Victor Berger to Washington and are actively supporting the congressional candidacies of Meyer London and William Carlin in New York State. The situation in Wisconsin, he said, is particularly interesting, showing a remarkable swing toward the Socialist ranks. He pointed out that the Supreme Court judge on the Socialist ticket polled a vote of 167,000 in the recent primary, compared with the vote of 90,000 for Eugene V. Debs, two years ago.

One development which promises to aid materially in the political activities of the Socialists this fall, Mr. Roewer declared, is a formal statement from Mr. Debs regarding his stand. During the party leader's imprisonment in the federal prison at Atlanta for alleged violation of the Espionage Act, Mr. Debs was out of touch with developments in radical circles. Attempts have been made to represent Mr. Debs as a convert to Communism and other extremely radical causes.

In his statement, Mr. Debs pointed out that he had reserved judgment until he could investigate conditions and arrive at an intelligent conclusion.

Casts His Lot With Socialists

He has done this, he says, and "after reading carefully their arguments for themselves and against each other, and after studying the complicated situation as best I have been able to do under the circumstances, I have arrived at the definite conclusion that my place in the future, as in the past, is in the Socialist Party, and in its ranks and beneath its banner I shall continue to serve the working class and the social revolution."

Mr. Debs' statement continues: "It is my opinion that our party policy should favor harmonious relation with all other parties and organizations which stand for the working class as far as this may be possible, whether they are revolutionary in the full Socialist sense or not, provided our party integrity is zealously safeguarded and is not compromised in any degree under the circumstances. There is a certain degree of common interest between all these parties and there are times when the masses when unity of action is possible and may be fruitful of good results which can never be garnered by a policy of rigid and exclusive isolation."

The Massachusetts party, outside of its political activity, is completing its plans for a reception to be given in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Nov. 21 to Jean Longuet, French Labor leader, who comes to the United States next month.

STRIKE COLLECTIONS CEASE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special)—After having continued collections without interruption for nearly nine months, the collectors for the striking textile operatives of Rhode Island, completed their work last week, so far as the Pawtuxet Valley is concerned. No report is as yet available of the total amount donated in New Bedford to the Pawtuxet Valley collectors. In the first few months of the strike, however, the weekly collections amounted to as much as \$1800. For the past three months they have fallen below \$1000, and last week dropped to \$378.

MANY NEW BANDS OF MERCY

Refreshment for 57,187 horses in Boston was supplied at the three hydrant stations, and from the traveling water cart of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the last summer. Reports from the field of the American Humane Education Society show an increase of 146 new Bands of Mercy, making a total of 139,014. The Jack London Club, formed as a protest against trained animal performances, continues to grow, with 1500 new names added in September.

Absentees May Vote

Information to persons who wish to take advantage of the Massachusetts law for "absentee voting" was sent out yesterday by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, together with a supply of application blanks for city and town clerks throughout the State. In the last state election about 6000 votes were cast under this law.

ODD FELLOWS ELECT

RETLEHEM, N. H., Oct. 12—The Rev. William Weston of Marlboro, N. H., was elected grand master of the New Hampshire Odd Fellows at the Grand Lodge meeting here last night. Lillian M. Twombly of Dover was chosen president of the New Hampshire Rebekah Assembly.

BETTER DRY ENFORCEMENT
IN RHODE ISLAND FORECAST

State Republicans Nominate Harold J. Gross for Governor and Support Prohibition Laws

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12 (Special)—A notable gain for better prohibition enforcement in Rhode Island is seen in the action yesterday of the state Republican convention which went on record for strict enforcement of both the state and federal dry laws and nominated for the governorship Harold J. Gross, present Lieutenant-Governor, who is popular with the dry element and who went into the convention opposed by practically the entire personnel of the Republican machine. The nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, James E. Dooley of Johnston, Senate reading clerk, is not looked upon with favor by either the prohibition forces or the women voters.

Colonel Gross won by a plurality of 45 votes over Representative Ambrose Kennedy on the second ballot, with Gov. Emory J. San Souci dropping out of the race. The convention had previously unanimously nominated Robert Livingston Beekman as its candidate for the United States Senate to oppose the Democratic incumbent, Senator Peter Goelet Gerry.

Regarded as Popular Victory

The choice of Lieutenant-Governor Gross is regarded as a popular victory. Up to two days before the convention he had declared that he would support Governor San Souci, a candidate for renomination. This action, he said, was in conformance with his pledge to the Governor. Congressman Kennedy, backed by the faction led by Isaac Gill and supported by Henry F. Lippitt, one time United States Senator, had failed to gain a general response to his plea of support outside of the Blackstone Valley. Then, with Governor San Souci's releasing Colonel Gross from his pledge, the tide of popular support flowed toward the Gross candidacy.

In two days' campaign Colonel Gross, with a record of dignity in intelligent administration of affairs as presiding officer of the State Senate, and creditably remembered as a former police commissioner in Providence, mustered the strength to go into the convention with 128 votes apparent on the first ballot. Mr. Kennedy, a wet Congressman, had 128 votes and Governor San Souci had 28. The San Souci delegates, with one exception, abided by the Governor's wish and voted for Mr. Kennedy's 116 on the second ballot.

The most conspicuous demonstrations for their spontaneity were those in favor of Lieutenant-Governor Gross. The favorable sentiment to him as shown in the convention was strangely contrasted in origin. The principal nominating speech for Colonel Gross was by Assemblyman James F. Lavander of Bristol. Declaring that he will take away the registration and number plates of violators of the Massachusetts automobile headlight law, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in a letter today to Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner of Boston, asked that the Boston police co-operate in taking the numbers of those motorists who fail to observe the law. Mr. Goodwin condemned the motorists who think more of saving dollars than complying with the law.

TO ENFORCE HEADLIGHT LAW

Declaring that he will take away the registration and number plates of violators of the Massachusetts automobile headlight law, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in a letter today to Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner of Boston, asked that the Boston police co-operate in taking the numbers of those motorists who fail to observe the law. Mr. Goodwin condemned the motorists who think more of saving dollars than complying with the law.

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TAX ON ADVENTIST
SCHOOL IS ILLEGAL

Town of Lancaster Loses Suit in Supreme Court

The full bench of the Supreme Court has decided that the South Lancaster Academy, founded and controlled by the Seventh Day Adventist denomination, is a religious institution, and as such is exempt from the payment of a tax of \$1092 levied upon it by the town of Lancaster. The school was incorporated on Dec. 12, 1883, for "the establishment of a school for the instruction of both sexes in the sciences and Holy Scriptures, and also to provide facilities for regular and systematic physical labor for the students."

The academy owns a farm of 155 acres and as all its products were not needed for the students, the surplus was sold. Because of this the town of Lancaster claimed that the academy did not come within the provisions of law exempting religious, benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions from taxation.

The full court in an opinion written by Judge Crosby says, "The circumstance that milk and vegetables are sold does not change the result. Such sales could be found to be merely incidental to a use for the purpose of the academy."

LABOR PARTY LEADER
TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, M. P., a leader of the Labor Party in England, will arrive in Boston on Sunday to be the guest of Labor organizations and Jewish societies of the city. He will be the chief speaker at a meeting to be held on Sunday evening in Faneuil Hall under the auspices of the Palestine Foundation Fund.

Colonel Wedgwood served with high honors during the recent war and was sent on several special governmental missions in connection with the war. He was commander of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. A past president of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values, Colonel Wedgwood is the author of several pamphlets on this subject. He is also honorary secretary of the William Salt Archaeological Society.

LYNN TO GET PLANNING BOARD

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 10—Another attempt will be made Tuesday night to obtain approval from the City Council of a municipal planning board. Mayor Harlan D. McPherson having announced the appointment of four members of the board. The council blocked the board at its recent meeting, claiming that a study of the Mayor's plan was needed. The appointees are: Dr. Orrin C. Blair, president of the Lynn Rotary Club; Clifton Colburn, president of the Manufacturers National Bank; John J. Rourke, division superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and Earl C. Jacobs, former city solicitor.

Circulation of
The
Christian Science Monitor

The average daily net paid circulation of The Christian Science Monitor for the six months ended October 1, 1922, was 53,593.

During these six months there has been a steady increase, as shown below:

April . . .	45,213
May . . .	47,254
June . . .	48,843
July . . .	53,793
August . . .	61,100
September . . .	65,197

Latest circulation figures, and information as to advertising rates, may at all times be had from any of the following offices:

Publication Office	107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass.	Tel. Back Bay 4310
New York Office	21 East 40th Street	Tel. Murray Hill 9777
Cleveland Office	512 Bulky Building	Tel. Cherry 2099
Chicago Office	1458 McCormick Building	Tel. Wabash 7182
Kansas City Office	502-A Commerce Building	Tel. Delaware 273
San Francisco Office	200 Merchants National Bank Bldg.	Tel. Sutter 7240
Los Angeles Office	629 Van Nuys Building	Tel. 15331
Seattle Office	958 Empire Building	Tel. Main 3904
London Office	Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand	Tel. Central 9723

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
FLUCTUATIONS
ARE VIOLENT

Advances in Nine Days—Range
From 9 to Over 50 Points
—Sharp Reactions

Some of the specialties, since the first of the month, have displayed a degree of market mobility which is reminiscent of the excited war sessions. In the nine trading periods since Sept. 30 certain of these specialties have covered as much ground as did the "war-babies" in their palmist days.

Tuesday's swift setback was a none too gentle reminder, however, that what goes up can come down. From the high points of the last few days some of the issues which have been in the forefront of speculative attention were at the close Wednesday, off from one to seven points, and in the exceptional case of Standard Oil of New Jersey, 14 points. And Pierce Oil preferred 20 points. This reaction, as a matter of fact, merely amounted to sweeping off a little of the speculative froth; in many cases part of the losses recorded Tuesday was recovered in Wednesday's trading.

In order to show the extent and rapidity of fluctuations in the more volatile section of the market to date this month, the following table has been prepared.

	Low on Oct.	High on Oct.	Adv.	Ret.
Am C & P	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Am Loco	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Baldwin	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Corn Products	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Du Pont	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Fisher Body	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Gulf St. Steel	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Houston Oil	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Kresge	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Mexican Pet.	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Natl. Biscuit	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Oils Elevator	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Pan-Am	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Pierce Oil	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
S. O. of Cal.	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
S. O. of N. J.	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0
Studebaker	122 1/2	124 1/2	2	0

REALTY TO ISSUE
PREFERRED STOCK
AND RETIRE BONDS

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—United States Realty directors have decided to submit to stockholders a plan for the issuance of \$7,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred convertible stock, callable at 115 and convertible into common within two years at par.

This stock will be offered to stockholders at par to the extent of 45 per cent of their holdings. The proceeds will be used to retire the present debenture bonds.

Action on the dividend has been deferred until the next directors' meeting.

Directors approved the construction contracts taken by Geo. A. Fuller Construction Company amounting to more than \$18,000,000.

United States Realty for the five months ended Sept. 30, 1922, reports a net income of \$1,147,179 after expenses and interest, equal to \$7.09 a share on \$16,162,800 stock, compared with \$8.09, or \$5 in the same period of 1921. The net income for September was \$292,643, compared with \$197,775 a year ago.

BANK OF ENGLAND
WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £634,000, circulation decreased £630,000, bullion increased £4,457, other securities decreased £6,885,000, other deposits decreased £10,155,000, public deposits decreased £1,535,000, notes reserve increased £630,000, government securities decreased £3,375,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.42 per cent. Last week it was 16.33 per cent. The rate of discount is unchanged at 3 per cent.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight and Friday, fresh west and north winds.

Southern New England: Fair and cooler tonight and Friday, probably frost tonight on mainland; fresh west and north winds.

Northern New England: Fair and cooler tonight and Friday; frost tonight; moderate to fresh west and north winds.

Weather Outlook

Generally fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday in the states east of the Mississippi River, except that light local rains are probable Thursday in the Atlantic States north of Virginia. The temperature will fall by, or during, Thursday night almost generally in the states east of the Mississippi River, except in the extreme south. Frosts are probable Friday morning over a considerable area from the lake region and the Ohio Valley eastward.

Official Temperatures

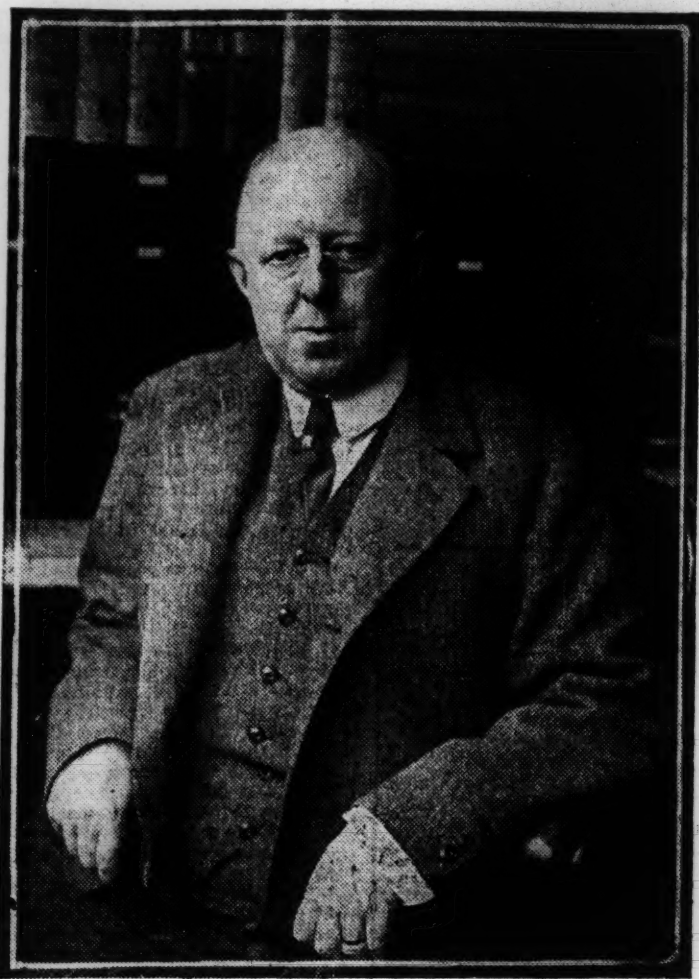
(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	58
Atlantic City	60
Boston	60
Buffalo	46
Calgary	46
Chicago	42
Denver	38
Des Moines	34
Eastport	56
Galveston	62
Hatteras	68
Helena	64
Jacksonville	60

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY ELECTION

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Pacific Coast Company, controlling several coal mining, steamship and railroad companies, re-elected directors William M. Barnum, Otto T. Barnard and Seward Prosser at the annual meeting today.

STEWART-WARNER'S PROFITS

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The Stewart-Warner concern's net profits, before federal taxes, for the third quarter are estimated at \$1,500,000.



Edward J. Pearson

SCOPE of activity in railroad work, which has included service with many of the important lines in the United States, is found in the story of Edward J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Reared in Rockville, Ind., he attended Cornell University, and graduated nearly forty years ago as a bachelor of science in civil engineering. While in college he became interested in railroad construction, and in 1881, began working for the Missouri Pacific Railway, on the extension from Atchison to Omaha.

The following year found him on a railway construction job in the Indian Territory, after which he took a position with the force that built the terminal at Portland, Ore. In 1884 he was made supervisor of the St. Paul & Minneapolis division of the Northern Pacific Railway, and was in charge of train service until 1890, when he became division engineer on the same road for lines east of Livingston.

Mr. Pearson was principal assistant-engineer on the Wisconsin Central in 1892, and later chief engineer of the Northern Pacific. From 1905 to 1911 he was chief engineer of the Pacific extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

In 1915 he became vice-president of the Texas Pacific Iron Company after having been vice-president of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Railway for four years.

Mr. Pearson first became connected with the New York, New Haven & Hartford in 1916 as vice-president, and a year later was elected president of the road. During the war period he was appointed the federal manager of the New Haven.

RUMANIA OFFERS
GOOD FIELD FOR
RUBBER PRODUCTS

Consumption Increasing in Late
Years—Country Must Import
Its Rubber Goods

With the exception of one factory in Bucharest, which manufactures on order a small amount of belting, Rumania manufactures no rubber goods, and will, in all probability for many years, continue to import practically the whole of her rubber consumption, says a United States consular report from Bucharest to the rubber division of the Department of Commerce.

The Rumanian of 1913, a small agricultural kingdom of some 7,500,000 inhabitants and an area of 53,244 square miles, has now more than doubled in population and area due to the World War. The importance of Rumania's territorial expansion as regards increased consumption of rubber manufactures is already evident; her rubber imports in 1920 totaled 1353 metric tons, an increase of 47.8 per cent over her 1913 imports.

Even with this increase, Rumania's rubber imports are far from being normal to her territorial and population expansion, to the large increase of motor vehicles and to her potential wealth of agricultural, petroleum, and forest resources.

This is due to the decreased buying power of Rumanian currency, and to post-war transportation and industrial disorganization.

European Competition Keen

Prior to the war, German goods, rather closely followed by Austrian, dominated in almost every branch of the Rumanian market. Since the Armistice, France, England, Italy and the United States, in the order named, have disputed the supremacy of the market. In 1921, Germany recommended exporting to Rumania and is offering increasingly severe competition in almost every class of rubber manufacture.

America Has an Opportunity

It is believed that this handicap can be overcome if Americans are disposed to imitate certain selling practices of their competitors, notably that of stocking goods in Rumania and selling them from a central agency or warehouse.

made. Shipping on consignment or extension of credit to any except the factory's own agent is decidedly not to be recommended in view of the present situation there. Previous credit ratings are quite worthless. Even guarantees by reputable and wealthy Rumanian banks should not be blindly accepted as assurance of prompt payment.

PAN-MOTOR CO.
IN RECEIVERSHIP

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Oct. 11.—After a suit for \$30,000 was filed against the Pan-Motor Company, and other suits threatened, creditors of the company today were granted an order by Judge J. A. Roesser, appointing Edward E. Clark and R. E. Gale of St. Cloud receivers.

Assets, apart from deferred assets, capital stock, and good will, are given as \$2,633,385, with liabilities of \$506,061.

ELGIN MOTOR DIFFICULTIES

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court here today against the Elgin Motor Car Corporation. The three petitioning creditors are the Central Trust Company of Chicago, the Greenbaum & Sons Bank & Trust Company, and the Century Trust & Savings Bank. The Elgin Motor Car Corporation owes each of the creditors \$10,000, according to the petition.

SUGAR VIEW IS FOR DROP

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—C. A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, arriving on the S. S. Olympic from Europe, said: "The price of sugar has been pushed up too high again, and it is due for a fall. Europe is not in the market for cane sugar, because her beet sugar crop will satisfy her demands."

RADIATOR STOCK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The American Radiator Company today declared an extra dividend of 50 per cent on the common stock. Directors of the company said they expected business conditions would continue to warrant maintenance of the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share.

WOOL AUCTIONS BRISK

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A large selection, amounting to 11,816 bales, was offered at the wool auction sales and Tuesday's opening advances were fully maintained. New Zealand scored merinos sold at 4s. 1d. and Queensland at 4s. 2 1/2d.

MACK TRUCK EARNINGS

For three months ended Sept. 30, last, the Mack Trucks concern will report earnings not far below the June quarter's net profits, after charges and taxes of \$1,315,632, or \$3.64 a share on the 283,108 shares of no par common stock, after preferred stock dividend requirements.

EGYPTIAN COTTON ON WAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The first shipment of Egyptian cotton this season left Alexandria Tuesday for Boston, according to a cable to W. J. Love, vice-president of the Shipping Board. The vessel is the Hog Island and is carrying 600 bales of cotton.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Consols for money 5 1/2%. Grand Trunk 5 1/2%, DeBeers 1 1/2%, Rand Mines 2 1/2%. Bar silver 34 1/2d. an ounce. Money 1 1/2% per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2 1/2% per cent. Three months bills 2 1/2% per cent.

Stock Exchanges Closed
THE leading stock exchanges, cotton exchanges and grain markets of the United States are closed today—Columbus Day.GRAIN MARKET
SEEMS STABILIZED

Europe Will Need More Wheat
but American Surplus Large

The grain market continues to show no decided trend. For a month now prices have backed and filled with only little net change. For the time being prices seem to have become stabilized, fluctuations being mostly based on conflicting reports from the Near East.

The Government crop report, coming after the close of the market Monday, has made little impression on prices.

The indicated corn production of 2,853,000,000 bushels, or only 22,000,000 bushels less than the September estimate, came as something of a surprise, as corn was expected to show a loss of about 50,000,000 bushels. Last year's October estimate placed the crop at 3,080,000,000 bushels.

Production of oats is placed at 1,229,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,444,000,000 a year ago. The combined shortage of corn and oats of 157,800,000 bushels, or nearly 4 per cent, compared with last season, together with an 8 per cent increase in hogs on the farms, suggests better prices for coarse grains.

The wheat crop is estimated at 810,000,000 bushels, or comfortably above the five year average. The weight of opinion seems to favor lower prices for this commodity. The world wheat situation is one of plentiful supplies, not of shortage. The Canadian wheat crop promises to be the largest since 1915. It seems likely that that country will have close to 300,000,000 bushels to export. After allowing 500,000,000 bushels for bread, 100,000,000 for seed, and 75,000,000 for a carry-over, the United States should be able to export at least 200,000,000 bushels. This would give North America 500,000,000 bushels for export.

Last year Europe took 636,000,000 bushels. This year European crops are some 170,000,000 bushels below the bumper yield of 1921. Presumably Europe will be a larger purchaser of wheat this year. But the crops of Australia and Argentina are yet in the making to supply this increased demand. Already the crop in the Argentine promises to be 20,000,000 bushels larger than in 1921.

GOVERNMENT BOND
ISSUE IS TWICE
OVERSUBSCRIBED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Government's new bond issue—the first since the war—has been oversubscribed, Secretary Mellon announced last night. The total subscriptions, it is understood, aggregate something near \$1,000,000,000 on an offering limited to about \$500,000,000.

Preliminary reports received from the Federal Reserve banks show, Mr. Mellon said, that the subscription for the new 4 1/2 per cent bonds of 1947-52 are well distributed over all sections of the country.

Notwithstanding the oversubscription of the issue, the Secretary announced, investors who subscribe for amounts of \$10,000 or less, or who desire to exchange their 4 1/2 per cent Victory notes or December 15 certificates for the new bonds may still get an allotment in full upon their application if tendered promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

"It is the Treasury's intention," Mr. Mellon said, "to hold down allotments on the primary offerings to \$500,000,000 or thereabouts, and with this in view the subscription books for this offering of the offering will close at noon Saturday, Oct. 13, 1922."

"Subscription books on the exchange offerings will not close until Saturday, Oct. 21, 1922, and such subscriptions will continue to be allotted up to a limited amount, thus giving investors who desire to turn in their Victory notes or Dec. 15 Treasury certificates a further opportunity to invest in the new bond."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Great American Insurance Company is to increase its capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000 by a 25 per cent stock dividend.

The \$20,000,000 20-year 5 per cent bonds of the Province of Ontario were sold to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, at 97 1/2.

Reorganization of the Consolidated Copper Mines Company into the Consolidated Copper Mines Corporation is completed. Practically all bonds and outstanding notes and 80 per cent of the company's stock were deposited under the reorganization agreement of June 1.

A Washington (D. C.) dispatch says no expectation exists on the part of the United States Government that it will receive any return on war loans to former European allies except from Great Britain, until national readjustment. An embargo will be placed on further American loans to certain European powers. Loans from private American financial interests also are likely to be taboo.

The Japanese Foreign Office is inquiring into a report from Peking that the Japanese Government of California has received from the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia a concession for prospecting and developing the north half of Sakhalin Island, a territory occupied by Japanese troops as security for claims against Russians. Some Japanese newspapers protest against what they term this invasion of the island during Japanese occupation.

BROOKLYN BUILDING AFFAIRS

Plans were filed in Brooklyn (N. Y.) in August for 1265 new buildings to cost \$10,456,775, comprising 1255, costing \$18,066,459, in July. In August total were 705 dwellings, to house 1350 families, calling for \$6,403,255.

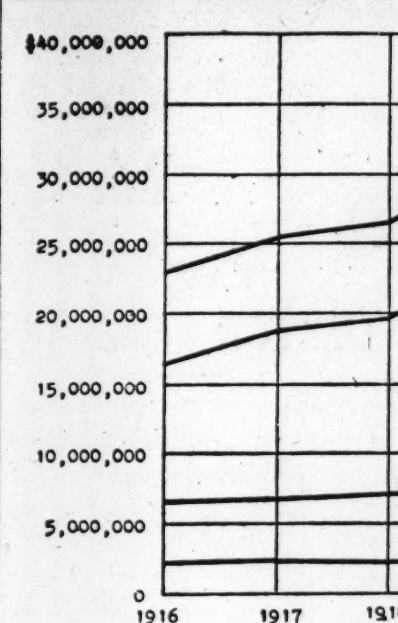
EXCHANGE SEAT AT \$99,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The stock exchange seat of Herbert Lowell Billon was sold to Max Druller for \$99,000, compared with the last previous sale at \$91,000. The seat of Walter S. Humphreys was sold to Healy C. Dulles for \$91,000.

COMMONWEALTH
EDISON RANKS
AMONG LEADERS

Concern Is Remarkable as to
Size of Business and Financial Success

In the recent announcement by President Insull that the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago has outlined an expansion program for 1923-25, involving, including work already under way, about \$53,000,000, in which will be included the erection



A - Operating revenues
B - Operating expenses, taxes, municipal compensation, depreciation and amortization of debt discount
C - Total income including non-operating income
D - Fixed charges

of a new power station expected to be the largest in the world, special attention is again brought to the achievement of that public service organization.

To have produced for the year 1921 the largest amount of electricity of any electric company in the world, to rank second in the same period in gross earnings, and to have its stock owned by more than 25,000 of its customers is the unique record to which the company can point.

Chicago Growth Helps

The growing industrial and commercial importance of Chicago has contributed largely to the increased earnings, but much credit is due to the policies of management. Mr. Insull is one of Thomas A. Edison's early associates in the development of electric lighting.

The Commonwealth Edison Company controls practically all the electric light and power business in Chicago, serving a population of about 2,800,000, and in addition, supplies electric energy to the surface and elevated railway lines. The total number of customers in 1921 was 536,982, an increase of about 13 per cent as compared with 1920. In serving this number of customers, the company furnished 1,928,271,940 kilowatt hours, an output larger than that of the Niagara Falls Power Company which has had for years the largest kilowatt hour output.

To generate such a huge amount of electrical energy the company operates four principal power plants and four smaller ones, having a total capacity of 626,450 kilowatts, all of which are operated with steam. In 1921 the company consumed 2,140,247 tons of coal. The larger generating plants include: Fisk Street station with 230,000 kilowatts capacity; Quarry Street station with 84,000 kilowatts capacity; North-west station with 165,000 kilowatts capacity; and Calumet, the newest, with two 30,000 kilowatt turbines installed in 1920, the first step of development. Contracts have been signed for the installation of two more 30,000 kilowatt units, making a total capacity for the Calumet station of 120,000 kilowatts. A fifth station to be the largest of all is being planned and 15 acres of lake shore property near the Illinois-Indiana line have been purchased for the site. It is on this new station and the expansion of the Calumet station that a large part of the \$53,000,000 will be spent.

Capitalization Details

The company's capitalization as of Dec. 31, last, was:

Total capital stock	\$55,553,750
Commonwealth Edison Co.	5,000,000
First 6s due 1943	8,000,000
Commonwealth Edison Co.	5,000,000
First 6s due 1943	35,553,750
First 6s due 1943	6,000,000
Seven per cent notes	5,000,000
due 1925	5,000,000
Total bonds	57,553,750

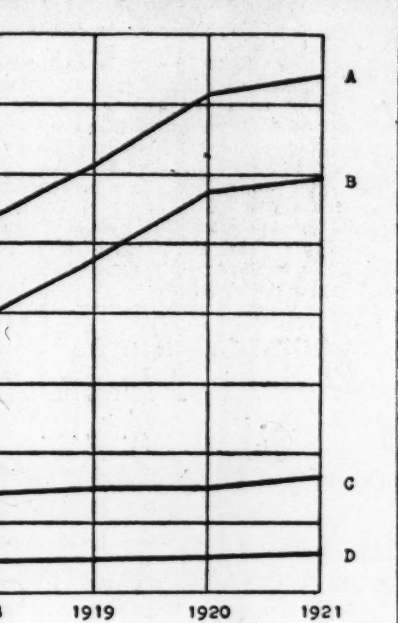
Total capitalization \$113,107,500
There is a conservative ratio between stocks and bonds, and a large stock equity is revealed.

Revenues have increased year after year and income, after operating expenses, taxes, municipal compensation, and depreciation charges, but before interest and dividends, has continued to be substantially larger than dividend requirements. During the last six years the company has not failed to earn its interest charges less than 2.9 times, and has not failed to earn less than 9.2 per cent on its capital stock. In the face of the fact that during the war and post-war years, with their attendant high prices for fuel and labor and high construction costs, the company has not increased its rates for service nor decreased its dividends. Dividends have been paid regularly since 1889 by the company and its principal predecessor, the Chicago Edison Company. Since 1913, the dividend rate has been 8 per cent. It is understood that application has been made to the Illinois Public Service Commission for approval of the issuance of \$12,000,000 of additional stock. The company has adhered to the policy of first offering new stock to former holders at 100 and if any remains unsubscribed, it is then offered at a premium to the public.

The high investment value of the company's securities is indicated in the fact that its stock is quoted at about 140, a 5.71 per cent basis, and the principal bond issue, the first mortgage 5s, due 1943, are quoted 99 1/2 @ 100, a 5 per cent basis.

Balance Sheet Figures

The statement of assets and liabilities shows a conservative relationship. Of the \$113,000,000, property account in round figures as of Dec. 31, last, \$44,000,000 is represented in the four principal power stations,



A - Operating revenues
B - Operating expenses, taxes, municipal compensation, depreciation and amortization of debt discount
C - Total income including non-operating income
D - Fixed charges

\$16,000,000 in substations, \$10,000,000 in tunnels and cables for transmission and distribution, \$10,000,000 in overhead line transformers and customers' services, \$6,500,000 in customers' meters, and the balance of \$12,000,000 in the smaller generating stations, real estate, office building, etc.

The ratio of accounts payable to accounts receivable is conservative, and the company maintains ample working capital and has accumulated substantial reserve and surplus accounts.

For each \$1 of gross revenue in 1921, the company spent as follows: 26.1 cents on fuel, 20.2 cents on labor, 13.6 cents on materials and miscellaneous expenses, 10.3 cents on taxes and municipal compensation, 7.8 cents on depreciation, 7.5 cents on interest, 11.6 cents on dividends, 2.8 cents on surplus, 100 cents.

COMPOSITE CROP
CONDITION LOWER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The United States Department of Agriculture announces the composite condition of all crops of the United States on Oct. 1, or at any time of harvest, was 1.4 per cent lower than the 10-year average on that date, compared with a condition of 1.2 per cent below the average on Sept. 1. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 8.3 per cent below the average. The index number of aggregate crop production this year is about 7.2 per cent higher than last year. This year the total acreage in cultivated crops is about 0.3 per cent less than last year.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS			
(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger)			
Company	Maturity	Bid	Approx.
Am. Thrash 6s.	Jan. 1, 1923	102 1/2	5.35
Anaconan Corp 6s.	Jan. 1, 1923	101 1/2	5.30
do 7s.	Jan. 1, 1923	103 1/2	6.25
Armour & Co 7s.	July 15, 1930	104 1/2	6.15
Beth St Et 7s.	Oct. 1, 1925	103 1/2	5.65
Bklyn Edison 6s.	Jan. 1, 1923	103 1/2	5.35
do 7s.	Jan. 1, 1923	105 1/2	6.35
C. C. El L P 6s.	Feb. 1, 1924	105 1/2	5.60
do 7s.	Oct. 1, 1923	103 1/2	5.65
do 5 1/2s.	Sept. 1, 1922	100 1/2	5.45
Cud. Pack. Co. 6s.	Oct. 1, 1922	92 1/2	5.50
do 5 1/2s.	Oct. 1, 1922	90	5.50
a Elec Lt 5s.	Jan. 1, 1920	95	5.50
a Ry & El 6s.	Jan. 1, 1920	97	5.40
a Ry & P 6s.	Apr. 1, 1921	90	6.00
Gal. El. L. P. 6s.	Jan. 1, 1923	103 1/2	5.35
do 1st ref 5s.	Apr. 1, 1924	91 1/2	5.60
Gal. El. L. P. 6s.	Jan. 1, 1923	105 1/2	6.35
Goodrich Rub 7s.	Dec. 1, 1920	101	6.90
Int. Cot Mills 7s.	Dec. 1, 1922	98 1/2	7.05
Kenn. Cop. 6s.	Dec. 1, 1922	98 1/2	5.15
Lac. L. P. 6s.	Jan. 1, 1923	100 1/2	5.35
do 7s.	Jan. 1, 1923	101 1/2	5.75
Morill & Co 7s.	Sept. 1, 1923	106 1/2	6.35
do 5 1/2s.	Oct. 1, 1922	98 1/2	5.90
E. Tel & T 5s.	Oct. 1, 1922	98	5.15
do 7s.	Jan. 1, 1923	91	5.95
Gal. El. L. P. 6s.	Jan. 1, 1923	103 1/2	5.35
Gal. Ry. & P. 6s.	Jan. 1, 1923	98 1/2	6.35
Robert Gar 7s.	Jan. 1, 1927	98 1/2	5.90
Cal Ed 1st 5s.	Feb. 1, 1920	98	5.00
Cal Ed 6s.	Feb. 1, 1924	102 1/2	5.70
Wilf & Co 5s.	Oct. 15, 1922	97	5.35

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLUMBIA WILL HAVE STRONG TEAM

Coach C. J. Mermer Has Four Outstanding Stars Out for the Cross-Country Squad

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—With the two men who placed first and third, respectively, in the two-mile event at the outdoor intercollegiate track championships, staged in the Harvard Stadium last spring, heading his list, Coach C. J. Mermer of Columbia has the nucleus of a cross-country combination which will bear watching. There are some 30 men out on the squad at present; but four of them are outstanding figures in track and cross-country competition, and will be depended upon to carry the Blue and White standard to victory when the first meet of the season is contested with Rutgers College, on the local course at Van Cortlandt Park, Oct. 28.

The men referred to are Capt. R. F. Moore '24, Walter Higgins '24, C. F. Burke '24 and F. J. Brennan '24. Higgins has an enviable record as a runner. In addition to capturing the two-mile title at Harvard he was a member of the Columbia relay team which captured the senior Metropolitan indoor medley championship in 1921; and which participated successfully in the national medley race. During the same year he carried off the Hirsch 3,000-meter trophy and the indoor Overton Cup for two miles. In 1920 he was captain of Columbia's cross-country aggregation, placing second in the intercollegiate. During the following year he was re-elected to head the harriers; but was unable to run. In the spring of the present year he acted as varsity track captain, and won most of the races in which he took part.

Moore, while not so good a man as Higgins, proved, when he placed third in the two miles at Harvard, that he is a first rate man in distance events. Since entering college in 1920 he has run for both the track and cross-country teams, and has been elected to succeed A. W. Haskell as captain of the harriers for 1922. He took second place in the meet with Rutgers last fall.

Burke is a brother of the famous J. W. Burke '23, captain of track at Harvard University. In 1918 he was a member of a preparatory school organization which won the New England interscholastic cross-country championship. In 1919 he became a member of the freshman track team at Notre Dame, and while there was credited with having covered the mile in the excellent time of 4m. 30s. This is his first year at Columbia. He is Brennan, who was just admitted to college from the extension department of the university this term, has run for the New York Athletic Club for a number of years; and it is expected that he will offer Moore and Higgins some real competition. He placed third in the Metropolitan senior cross-country championships last year, incidentally making faster time than that which won the intercollegiate event. While competing for the New York Athletic Club he has been a prominent figure in both junior and senior national cross-country competitions.

Another man who will certainly make the team is D. V. Riker '24, former Colgate star and member of the New York Athletic Club. Brennan figured frequently in Metropolitan events last year.

The remaining men out on the squad are C. G. Williamson '24, W. F. Schmid '25, S. A. Moore '24, B. H. Harris '23, A. F. Sand '23, W. F. Skeats '23, A. V. Schaefer Jr. '23, A. F. Farrell '23, A. V. Loughren '23, J. J. Ehrlich '24, D. C. Folger '23, J. J. Abson '24, E. M. Caffrey '23, O. Barrett '24, L. S. Trowbridge '25, G. K. Coggeshall '25, M. B. Blackinsky '25, A. C. Post '25, R. Parsons '24, A. J. Tillman '24, I. L. Taft '23, H. E. Martin '25, Reynolds Fowler '25 and J. A. DeMarras '23. The schedule of meets for the year is as follows:

Oct. 28—Rutgers College at Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y.
Nov. 4—Syracuse University at Syracuse (Invitational); 11—Quadrangular meet (Cornell, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Columbia) at Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y.; 18—(To be decided); 27—Intercollegiate at Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y.

BLUENOSE IS LOST IN A DENSE FOG

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 12.—The Canadian destroyer Patriot, which was towing Canada's champion fishing schooner Bluenose to Gloucester for the international races next week, has lost her tow in a dense fog, according to a radio message received here today.

The message, signed by Commander Jones of the Patriot, said that the tow line had parted during the night and that owing to the heavy fog he had been unable again to locate the schooner.

He said that he would continue his search for the Bluenose throughout the day and that if he failed to find her by dusk he would proceed to Gloucester hoping the schooner might have found her way ahead of him into the Massachusetts port.

The schooner was lost at a point about 10 miles off Brazil Rock.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	123	71	334
Vernon	122	72	326
Los Angeles	107	87	254
Salt Lake City	93	102	477
Seattle	86	105	450
Oakland	87	108	446
Portland	81	114	422
Sacramento	75	118	389

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Vernon 2, Los Angeles 1.
Oakland 1, San Francisco 0.
Salt Lake City 3, Seattle 0.

COLUMBUS DAY IN PARIS
PARIS, Oct. 12.—The movement throughout France to celebrate the anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America took a wider range this year than ever before. 120 municipalities commemorating the day. Paris was befagged in honor of the occasion.

HUGGINS WILL BE GIVEN FREE HAND

New York Club Sets Reports of His Dismissal at Rest

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Miller J. Huggins, whose re-engagement as manager of the New York Yankees in 1923 was announced yesterday, will have a freed hand in organizing the team for next year, according to the owners of the baseball club.

The selection of Huggins for another year at the helm of the American League champions set at rest reports that he was to be deposed because of the club's poor showing against the Giants in the world's series, and was accompanied by expressions of confidence in the plot by Jacob Ruppert and T. L. Huston, Yankee owners.

"Huggins will be in complete charge of the team," said Mr. Ruppert. "We are ready to make any trade that he thinks will strengthen the club."

Huggins succeeded William Donovan as manager of the Yankees in 1918 after numerous plots had tried unsuccessfully to produce a championship. He moved the club up to fourth place in 1918, third in 1919 and 1920, and landed pennant honors this year and last.

National Billiards Tourney Plans Out

Play Starts Oct. 23 in Various Localities of Country

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—New conditions and rules for determining the United States national professional three-cushion billiard championship, announced here today, provide for a schedule of 52 contests for each of 14 players. The four contestants winning the greatest number of games during the season will play a championship series following completion of the schedule. Players, living in 12 different cities, will play 26 games at home and 26 on the road, giving billiard fans in each locality an opportunity to see the matches. The schedule of meets is being drawn up and probably will be announced Oct. 25.

First games are to be played Monday, October 23, it is announced by E. M. Helm of Cleveland, O., president of the National Championship Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, recently formed. J. M. Layton of St. Louis, now present national champion, heads the list of players; he will represent the Layton and McEnry room of St. Louis. Other players are as follows: Tiff Denton, holder of world's record high run and world's record best game, representing Kling and Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; Pierre Maupome, twice interstate champion and sometimes called the most spectacular player in the country, representing L. A. Bensinger, Chicago; Harry Wakefield, Pacific Coast champion, considered one of the best players ever turned out west of the Rocky Mountains, representing F. G. Smith's Plankinton Arcade Rooms, Milwaukee, Wis.; Clarence Jackson, present champion of the interstate league, representing Recreation Company, Detroit, Mich.; Hugh Heal, former world's champion, representing Heal and Briggs, Toledo, O.; John Hahman, always a contender for championship honors, representing E. M. Helm, Cleveland, O.; Frank Lopez, Spaniard, like Maupome, very spectacular, representing F. G. Smith's Euclid Arcade, Cleveland, O.; Charles McCourt, former world's champion and former interstate champion, representing Earl Court and Ellis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Earl Lookabaugh, former amateur world's champion, representing the Harry Davis Rooms, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Otto Reisel, a foremost player, always a contender with the best, representing Sel Allinger, Philadelphia; George Moore, former world's champion, representing Joseph Thum, New York; Robert Canneff, former champion, representing Strand Billiard Room, New York; Byron Gillette, the "grand old man" of the billiard game, representing Samuel Goldberg, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOUTH AMERICANS SELL THEIR PONIES

EAST WILLISTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Eighty polo ponies belonging to the Argentine Polo Federation, brought \$63,100, an average of \$3505, at an auction sale at Post's Polo Field today. They were sold to avoid the heavy cost of shipping them back to South America.

Pura, a Chestnut mare, belonging to John Miles, No. 1 player, brought \$10,000, the highest price, and went to John Sanford, H. P. Whitney, the noted turfman, brought several, including Gargantilla, a pleiad mare, for \$5000, and Durango, a black gelding, for \$3500.

E. W. Hopping, J. C. Cooley and Harry East, American poloists, also were purchasers.

To Pay Homage to Its 1887 Football Team

State College, Pa., Oct. 12.—PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE will do homage to the team that first represented it on the gridiron at a banquet in New York, on the eve of its game with Syracuse, Oct. 28, according to an announcement yesterday.

Pennsylvania State entered football annals in 1887 when a hastily organized team met and defeated Bucknell twice. At the banquet, which will be attended by many prominent in State College athletic circles, Head Coach Hugo Bezdek will present each member of this pioneer team with a small gold football enameled and inscribed with the college insignia and the team's year. The following day they will attend the Syracuse game as guests of honor of the athletic association.

Iowa Varsity Football Coach, Captain and One of Its Stars



IOWA TEAM OFF FOR GAME

Western Conference Football Champions Will Meet Yale Varsity Saturday

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 12.—Farmers of Iowa today have forgotten about the price of corn, the market value of choice hogs, and the usual talk about bumper or lean crops—all because 25 of their sons, members of the University of Iowa football eleven, 1921 champions of the Western Conference, are on their way to New Haven, Conn., to play Yale in the Yale Bowl Saturday in the biggest football game of Iowa's history.

Big for a score of reasons, among which are these: the rival teams are coached by brothers—Howard H. Jones and brother T. A. D. Jones; that all Iowa has a notion that the old gridiron eleven may conquer Yale, and most important of all is the conviction that "Iowa fights," no matter how hard the opposition.

Iowa's championship eleven of a year ago made the slogan famous in the mid-west. With the same slogan, Iowa promises to give Yale the battle of the year when the teams meet in the Yale bowl, Saturday afternoon.

Coach Jones promises his famous brother everything in the way of the western open game that the west has to offer. His attack probably will consist almost entirely of shifts and passes, although he will have Capt. G. C. Locke, his great plunging fullback, at hand any time that he elects to try the mettle of the Eli line. Jones, himself a former Yale star and later coach there, will be well equipped to counter the Yale offensive.

Iowa's offensive is a mixture of the old and new in football. Captain Locke is used as the pivot for Coach H. H. Jones' line-amassing tactics, while his ends and halfbacks co-operate with the quarter in the open passing and shifting game. The open style probably will be chiefly in evidence against Yale as Coach Jones has developed a system of shifts that he thinks will be effective.

Although Coach Jones lost seven letter men last year, his team has shown offensive strength this season. Captain Locke is at his old niche at fullback. In place of A. A. Devine, all-American quarterback, two men have been developed, P. D. Minick '23, a veteran guard, who assumed Devine's kicking rôle, and L. C. Parkin '25, who takes care of the generalship and the dispatching end of passes at quarterback.

F. W. Slater '22, the giant, who last season was accustomed to take out one side of the opponent's line when gains were needed, has been replaced at tackle by Karl Engledinger '24, a West Point man two years ago. Engledinger and his running mate, G. G. Thompson '23, one of last year's veterans, scale at 200 pounds.

For years Iowa was one of the minor teams in the Western Conference, a second-division team, that was considered as no more than a good trial horse for the major western elevens. Then came H. H. Jones, and his advent marked a new period in Iowa's athletics.

But two years of disappointment followed, while Iowa watched two championships fade by the barest of margins. One year an opponent's place kick drove the championship away just as it was settling at Iowa City; the second year a surprise aside kick spoiled the Hawkeyes' dreams in the last moment of the deciding game.

Last year, from the beginning of the season, Iowa began preparing for the peak of her football glory, the game with Yale. This year the Hawkeyes, shorn of their four great stars, still have their slogan, "Iowa fights."

START WORLD'S SERIES FUND

STOCKTON, Cal., Oct. 12.—Forty baseball fans of the third-third degree, determined to see the World Series of 1923, are laying plans to buy a trip to the east next fall on the installment plan. The idea is to get 40 Stockton baseball enthusiasts to sign an agreement for a special car from this city to whatever eastern cities capture the big games. Starting Nov. 1 each member of the 40 will deposit \$10 a month with the treasurer of the club. At the end of a year the 40 will have paid \$4800. This amount is expected to defray all expenses.

HAGEN AND KIRKWOOD LOSE
NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—W. C. Hagen, British open golf champion, and J. H. Kirkwood, his Australian partner, were defeated yesterday in an exhibition best-ball match with Robert Cruikshank, professional, at the Shannoxan Club, Westford, N. J., and F. J. McLeod of the Columbia Club, Washington, D. C., former national open titleholder. McLeod and Cruikshank finished with a margin of 1 up over the links of the Forest Hills Golf Club.

Eli Team Is in for Big Test Saturday

Record Crowd Is Expected to See Iowa-Yale Football Battle

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—The football question at Yale University today is: "Can Howard H. Jones, the University of Iowa gridiron coach, defeat his brother, T. A. D. Jones, head coach of the Yale eleven, in football strategy in the Yale Bowl on Saturday?" In weight and strength the Hawkeye lads seem to have the jump on the Eli, but this intersectional contest promises to hinge more or less on quick thinking and generalship. The biggest early-season crowd on record in the Bowl is expected to see the battle of the elevens coached by the Jones brothers. The brother-against-brother feature has added to the interest in the impending fray.

"Tad" Jones was star quarterback at Yale in 1905, 1906 and 1907, while at the same time Howard was a substitute end, competing for his place against T. L. Shevlin, one of the greatest flank players of all time. The Jones brothers both graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in 1908.

Howard Jones coached at Syracuse University in the fall of 1908 and turned out an eleven that defeated University of Michigan and held Princeton University to a tie. He became Yale coach in 1909 and with E. H. Coy '10 as captain, Harvard was defeated, 8 to 0, and Princeton went down, 17 to 0. Yale and Harvard played scoreless ties the next two years and then began the era of Crimson supremacy in which Yale was defeated by Harvard in four successive seasons.

In 1916, with T. A. D. Jones installed as Yale's head coach and C. R. Black Jr. '17 as captain, Yale once more turned on both Harvard and Princeton, defeating the former, 6 to 3, and the latter 10 to 0. Since that year Yale has not scored a touchdown on Harvard.

The Iowa team is looked upon as the favorite here Saturday because of the number of Yale players who are out of the game just now. C. M. O'Hearn '24S and G. C. Becket '23, quarterbacks; Capt. R. E. Jordan '23 and E. C. Bench '25, halfbacks; E. F. Blair '24, end, and J. L. Miller '24, tackle, are not expected to be in Saturday's game. N. G. Neldinger '24, a halfback, is booked to start the game at quarterback. D. J. Kelly '23 is available for a substitute. For the backfield, Yale has W. N. Mallory '24, I. E. Wight '24, R. T. Knapp '23S, J. H. Haas '24, R. T. Warner '24. Plenty of other players are available to fill all gaps, but many of them are uncertain quantities.

Yale's new coaching system will be under scrutiny in this game, and already the followers of the fortunes of Yale on the gridiron have begun to watch it to see if it points toward development of an eleven which will not only be able to defeat Harvard next month, but to produce what has so long been missing from those games—a Yale touchdown.

Rain this week has interfered with the practice of the Yale squad.

LEGION MEMBERS START FOR SOUTH

This time in Pullman sleeping cars, plush and silent, instead of the swaying and clanking boxes which carried 40 men or eight horses across the face of France, about 300 New England members of the American Legion entrained at South Station this afternoon for the annual national convention of the veteran organization in New Orleans. Additions will swell the Legion's total to 500 before the special train leaves the borders of New England.

The group plans to take advantage of the New Orleans trip to make stopovers in the south for sightseeing, and the special will not arrive in the convention city until Sunday afternoon. The convention will open on Monday and the Massachusetts delegation plans to support either Brig-Gen. Charles H. Cole or Brig-Gen. Edward L. Logan for national commander.

CUBS GO INTO LEAD IN CHICAGO SERIES

CHICAGO CITY SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nationals	1	2	.333
Americans	2	1	.667

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Aided by powerful batting attack by his teammates, E. P. Osborne pitched the Cubs to a second victory over the White Sox in the city series here yesterday, the score being 8 to 5. While Osborne allowed nine hits and eight passes, other Cubs secured 13 hits and one pass from the delivery of Urban C. Faber and Theodore Blankenship. The series stands two and one favoring the North Siders.

Home runs were recorded by O. R. Grimes, first baseman, for the winners, and Harry B. Hooper, right fielder for the losers. The Grimes homer, however, was by far more valuable as it drove in two runs ahead of it and clinched victory in the seventh. Hooper lined his out to open the first inning.

South Side infielders worked badly, allowing three infield hits to go safe in the first inning, while the Cub infielders did little better. Five days of impatient delay apparently had its effect on the players as it did on the fans, only 9000 of the latter showing up.

Manager William Killefer's squad started after the game in the opening round by scoring three runs. Manager W. J. Gleason's defenders came back with two on their initial turn and tied the score in the third. The Cubs scored two more in the fifth and after the sixth Faber retired in favor of Blankenship for the Sox.

With two runs the Sox tied the score at 5 in the sixth. E. J. Mulligan singled, Ray Schaik getting on by a C. B. error, A. A. Strunk drawing a pinch hitter's pass, and Hooper bouncing to C. G. Hollcher, shortstop, who threw wild into the grandstand.

The decisive seventh inning rally was started by Hollcher singling to where Z. A. Terry man in hand with a single to center, and Grimes settled matters with his homer to the right field bleachers. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cubs	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	8	12	2
Sox	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	5	9	1	1

Faber, Blankenship and Schalk. Umpires—Hart, Nallin, Quigley and Dineen. Time—2h. 16m.

C. W. DAVIS AT STANFORD

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct. 10 (Special).—C. W. Davis, newly appointed director of intramural athletics, arrived here today from Cleveland, O. He will begin organization of intramural activities immediately. Davis comes from the Cleveland Heights High School, where he was director of physical education. He graduated in 1918 from Springfield Training School, where he was a member in basketball, swimming, hockey, and soccer football. He has been coaching high school teams since.

TRUCK DRIVES OFF TROLLEY

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The Chicago & Interurban Traction Company, operating between Chicago and Kankakee, Ill., today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The company, in taking such action, points to the inroads on its freight business by motor truck competition on highways next to its track.

GAS SALES MAKE RECORD

Sales of manufactured gas for 1921 touched a new high figure of 326,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of 7,000,000 cubic feet as compared with 1920 and 20,000,000 cubic feet as compared with 1919, according to the third annual survey of the gas utilities of the United States just completed by the American Gas Association.

HARVARD ATHLETICS MIGHT HAVE BEEN SERIOUSLY HIT

Crimson Is Fortunate That New Rule Regarding Transfer Students Does Not Go Into Effect Until Jan. 1, 1923

Harvard athletics would have been materially affected had the new rule regarding transfer students, recently adopted by the athletic governors of the "Big Three," gone into effect immediately or retroactively. It is probably more fortunate for Harvard than any of her rivals that the agreement does not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1923, for otherwise many prominent Crimson athletes, now actively engaged, would be barred from further participation.

The regulation adopted in September stipulates that any student who transfers to Harvard, Yale, or Princeton from another college or university shall be ineligible to represent any member of the "Big Three" in any sport which he represented his former college or university. After January all transfer students will be barred from athletics in which they engaged at the former seat of learning; but they will still be permitted to engage in any athletics in which they were not formerly participants.

Serious inroads, especially, would have been made into football and track, had the agreement gone into effect this fall. A number of valuable men would have been lost to Coach R. T. Fisher's gridiron ranks, and no inconsiderable number, including the captain, to track.

The three most valuable athletes who would be lost are R. W. Pitts '23, now end and a capable punter on the football team; C. A. C. Eastman '24, powerful tackle, and a wrestler, and weight man in field events; and J. W. Burke '23, Harvard's brilliant mile runner, and captain-elect of the '23 Crimson track team.

Pitts, whose home is in Brookline, Mass., transferred to Harvard from Tufts College. He was one of the most prominent members of the football team which defeated Yale last year; he was the center and probably strongest performer on the varsity basketball quintet last winter; and is probably the fastest low hurdler now in the university.

Eastman, in his first year of eligibility this season, is more than making good as a tackle on the varsity football team. His weight, strength, and natural athletic adaptability make him an extremely valuable man. He comes from Scottsbluff, Neb., and transferred to Harvard from the University of Nebraska. It is very probable that he will be to the Crimson forward line this year what J. F. Brown '22 was to it last year. In addition to football, he is a leading performer in wrestling. He is prominent in the New England championships last winter, although ineligible to represent Harvard, and many count on his winning the intercollegiate heavyweight title this year. Eastman will be counted upon, too, for the shotput next spring. He is more than fair with this event.

There are many other football men who are close behind these in general value. H. W. Clark '23, who has been in the football squad two years, is a regular first-string man last year, transferred to Harvard from Leland Stanford Junior University, and while there was mentioned for All-Pacific pivot man. His home is in Ketchikan, Alaska. He is one of the most valuable men in this year's forward line.

G. W. Tower ES, who has just been promoted from the second to the first squad as a guard, is also a transfer, coming from New Rochelle, N. Y. He got into the game last year, and last Saturday and performed well. He is a heavyweight wrestler, also, of more than ordinary ability.

Other football men who are transfers include H. B. Wagner '23 of Denver, Col., a guard; Jack Fulbright '23 of Fayetteville, Ark., a halfback on the seconds and a transfer from the University of Missouri; and C. F. Pabach '23 of Cincinnati, O., a second-team man and a transfer from Washington and Jefferson.

The track team would, of course, experience its greatest loss in the absence of Burke, its popular leader. He is a transfer from Notre Dame, and in his seasons of indoor and outdoor work last year achieved really remarkable results. He reached the climax of his excellent work when in the Harvard-Yale dual meet he vanquished the Blue stars and came racing home with a new dual meet record of 4m. 19.4-5s. He is being counted upon very strongly for both indoor and outdoor performances this coming year, and not a little hope is expressed that he may be able to win the intercollegiate title for the Crimson.

Bake's home is in Wakefield, Mass. J. W. Mooney '23, who did some quarter-mile running last spring, and is counted upon for more service next year, is a transfer from Tufts College. J. D. Martindale '24, a transfer from Michigan, was a pole vaulter last spring. Eastman, of course, is a dependable shot putter.

Wrestling, in the loss of Eastman and Tower, would be seriously affected.

All the leading crew men are regular Harvard students, and although

the future baseball and hockey make-ups are matters of conjecture, they will probably be chosen from men who have started as freshmen at Harvard. Pitts will not be eligible for basketball this winter anyway, having seen three years of service, the limit, in that sport, including one year at Tufts.

Three Day Air Racing Meet Is Ushered in

Aero Contests Close Saturday With Pulitzer Trophy Race

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Oct. 12.—Two races, one for large, multi-motored bomb or mail-carrying airplanes, and the other for light commercial craft, today ushered in the three days' air racing meet at Selfridge Field. The meet closes Saturday, with the national air classic of the United States, the Pulitzer trophy race.

More than 100 planes, representing the best fighting machines of the army and navy, aerial mail carriers, and experimental craft, were here to compete in the various events.

Included in the entries was one plane built as far back as 1918, and which still holds a record, as well as the latest speed creations of the larger laboratories.

Army entries were in the majority in the opening day's races. Four Martin bombers and one Martin transport, each powered by two 400-horsepower Liberty motors, were the starters in the multi-motor plane race for the air-mail trophy.

The race was considered more of a sporting event than a test of performance, and as the huge planes can travel but little more than 100 miles an hour. The bombers were to fly 30 times around a 24-mile triangular course, most of which is over Lake St. Clair. The three pylons must be turned at an altitude of less than 400 feet and, on the last leg of each lap, a balloon anchored at an altitude of 2000 feet, must be hurdled.

Another exhibition of speed, which shows army and navy experts clearly, that the Pulitzer trophy race will bring several new air records, was made at Selfridge Field, late yesterday.

The flight was the first for the new Navy-Wright racer, that has been known as the "Mystery Ship." The plane was driven by Lieut. L. H. Sanderson, of the Marine Corps, at an unofficial rate of 208 miles an hour. With a "working in" the machine is expected to set a much faster pace.

C. HODDER LOSES IN HARVARD TITLE GOLF
NEWTON CENTER, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special).—Three first-round matches were contested at the Commonwealth Country Club here this afternoon in the fall golf championship of Harvard University, and the feature of the play was the defeat of Clark Hodder '25—who ranks next to R. T. Jones Jr. '23 in ability—by J. R. Wood '25. Wood gained his victory on the last green, 1 up; H. K. Clay '24 defeated Nash 3 and 2; C. L. Peirson '25 beat W. G. Soule '25, 1 up, 13 holes.

The Hodder-Wood match was notable for a mediocre standard of play, neither man making a good medal, although each had some well-played holes. Hodder was 3 up going to the eighth, but lost the next two, and at the turn the ultimate winner was but 1 down. From here the match seemed till Wood finally came through. Hodder played indifferently and failed to strike his usual stride save in spots as, for example, when he left himself 10-footers for 2's on the second and the fifteenth.

The Peirson-Soule match was nip-and-tuck all through, and Soule had the advantage going to the eighteenth only to see his opponent sink a 20-footer to send matters an extra hole; this Peirson won with a 3. Clay had the better of his contest with Nash most of the way, although these men did not play very high quality golf, either.

R. S. Phillips '24 is present champion of the Harvard Golf Association, but has not yet played his first match which is to be against R. E. Paine, Jr., '24. Jones, who is expected to be an easy winner of the fall title, is matched against R. A. Burdick, 2L. The arrangement is that the draw may be played out any time this fall, so it may be weeks before the championship is finished.

RENEW LITTLE WORLD SERIES

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12.—With the Baltimore International holding a 3-to-1 game lead over the St. Paul American Association team after the first four games of the "Little World Series" at Baltimore, the teams shifted their activities to Lexington Park here for the fifth game today.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FISHERMEN RACE
IN FIRST TRIAL

Four American Schooners Start
Off Gloucester—Howard
Forced to Withdraw

GLoucester, Mass., Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press)—A slapping whole sail breeze off the southwest, with clear skies and a running sea, provided perfect racing conditions today for the start of the sailing competitions among the fishing schooners of the American North Atlantic fleet to determine which shall meet the Bluenose, winner in the recent Canadian races and international cup competition last year.

Four schooners, representative of the ports of Gloucester, Boston and New York, went out past the ancient wharves to the starting point of Eastern Point. They were the Henry Ford, a Gloucesterman; the Elizabeth Howard, owned in New York but registered out of this port; the Yankee, Boston's leading representative; and the L. A. Dunton, another Boston boat.

The Henry Ford had been ready for a week. Last-minute work and adjustment of the ballast stowing kept the crews of the other boats up much of the night.

Nearly all of Gloucester went to the waterfront to follow the races in other boats withdrawn from the fisheries or to take up stations on shore commanding a view of the course off Cape Ann.

At 9 a. m., one hour before the start, a smart 15-knot breeze was piping down Massachusetts Bay, kicking up quite a sea. All four boats were outside Eastern Point by 9:30 under full sail, including topsails. Weather conditions were almost perfect.

The schooner Elizabeth Howard was first across the starting line. The L. A. Dunton and the Yankee followed closely, with the Henry Ford nearly half a mile astern.

The Howard increased her lead soon after the start. The course was a run to Milk Island, a 10-mile beat to a buoy off Manchester, a reach of 10 miles to Milk Island, and a short beat to the finish, 40 miles in all. The boats swept away under full sail, including jib topsails.

The Elizabeth Howard was leading at the first turn with the Henry Ford second, Yankee third, and L. A. Dunton last. Shortly after the turn the Howard, still well in the lead, carried away her main topmast.

The wind had softened to 10 knots an hour at 10:30 and it was a long, slow run along the cape shore to the first mark. The Ford caught up with the Dunton and the Yankee and passed them, but was unable to overtake the Howard.

The times at the first turn were: Elizabeth Howard 10:31:25; Henry Ford 10:47:15; Yankee 10:47:55; L. A. Dunton 10:51:25.

The Howard was standing off shore on the starboard tack with all sail set and the wind was not over 12 knots with the fishermen sliding along easily over the big seas when the mainmast broke off about 15 feet above the hounds. The crew cleared the wreckage away quickly, but the accident forced them to shorten sail to four lowers. Captain Pine kept on and for the first 25 minutes after the smash seemed to be holding the Ford.

At 12:20 o'clock the Howard, with her broken topmast across the masthead, was still leading the Ford by more than a half-mile, but the latter was gaining gradually and beating out a bit to the weather.

The Dunton was gaining through the Yankee's lee, although the former was holding very high. None of the boats had their lee rails awash.

At 12:10 o'clock the Howard, after rounding the second turn, hauled off the course and headed back for Gloucester to step a new topmast for tomorrow's race. As her foretopmast was badly sprung it looked as if she would have to step two new sticks.

The third leg was a long and short beat up Massachusetts Bay, and the Ford constantly gained on the Yankee and the Dunton.

The wind had dropped to less than 10 knots as the boats turned the second mark 10 miles off shore. All reached the buoy without a hitch.

A mile from the turn the Howard hauled down her jib topsail and her staysail and the Ford passed her to leeward at 11:40 o'clock. The Dunton was unable to get by the Yankee but both stern boats held the leaders in spite of their smaller rigging.

The times at the second mark were: Ford, 11:37:15; Howard, 11:48:20; Yankee, 11:54:25; Dunton, 11:55:20.

The Ford increased its lead to more than a mile after passing the second mark, with Yankee half a mile ahead of the Dunton. The breeze dropped to eight knots.

The Ford had trouble with a stay-sail halyard which went adrift and two men went aloft to fix it. It was hauled up in a few minutes and the boat kept on, with the Yankee more than a mile to windward. The wind continued to drop.

The Ford held the starboard tack offshore for 22 minutes. Then she tacked for the third mark. The wind offshore was lighter and the Ford seemed to be losing.

The Yankee had the port tack until 1:13 and then tacked for the mark, having apparently gained on the Ford. The Dunton coming up astern the Yankee did not swing over on the starboard tack until 1:19, being about a half mile astern.

The Ford apparently overtook on the starboard tack and came for the third mark on the port tack with her sheets slightly started. The Yankee held the inshore tack until she fetched the mark very neatly, cutting the Ford's lead to 5m. 25s.

Lacking only the Mayflower, the Boston fishing schooner which is still ruled out of cup competition because of the Nova Scotia trustees' contention that she is not a typical fisherman, today's race brought together the four fastest schooners of the American fleet. They are much of a kind, this quartet of vessels, all

modern and built within three years, two of them taken from the Elsie, last year's Gloucester representative with improvements over that model; the Yankee, a somewhat reduced and revised Mayflower, and the Henry Ford, the latest word of schooner building at this port. All are sailing vessels exclusively, notwithstanding the tendency to turn to power as aid to the fisheries.

Capt. Marty Welsh, skipper of the successful Esperanto and of the unsuccessful Elsie, did not hold a helm in today's race. He was a spectator for the first time since these races were instituted. His crew was scattered among the racing vessels and others that are still on the fishing banks.

The Henry Ford was handled by Capt. Clayton Morrissey, her part owner. The Elizabeth Howard had Capt. Ben Pine in charge. Capt. Mike Brophy piloted the Yankee, and the L. A. Dunton was skippered by Capt. Felix Hogan as skipper. A comparison of the vessels follows:

Schooner	Length	B'r'dth	Dep.	Ton
Henry Ford	123.1	28	12	155
Elizabeth Howard	119.6	25	11.4	140
Yankee	115.6	25.5	12	142.93
L. A. Dunton	104.3	25	11.6	134

At the meeting of the American Race Committee last night it was voted to add to the three prizes of \$1000 each another \$500. The skipper or their representatives were instructed as to the rules and officials were appointed for each boat. These observers are on the Henry Ford, Capt. Henry Arsenault; Elizabeth Howard, Capt. Dennis Gillis; Yankee, Capt. Hugh Quinlan; L. A. Dunton, Capt. Alfred Conway.

CHARLES JAFFE
MEETS JANOWSKI

Play Fifth and Final Round
of Chess Masters Tourney Today

CHESSE MASTERS STAND.	Won	Drawn	Lost	Stds.
Charles Jaffe	2	0	1	2½
Edward Lasker	2	0	1	2½
J. Bernstein	1	1	1	1½
H. R. Bigelow	1	1	0	2
David Janowski	1	1	0	2
S. Rzeschewski	0	1	2	1½

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The fifth and final round of the American Chess Masters tournament is being contested today at the Chess Club International, Charles Jaffe meeting David Janowski; Samuel Rzeschewski meeting H. R. Bigelow and Edward Lasker facing J. Bernstein. There are also two adjourned games to be played from previous rounds and these will probably take place on Friday.

Two adjourned games were played yesterday. Rzeschewski drew a draw with Jaffe, former New York State champion, in one, while Janowski, French champion, and Bernstein, present state titleholder, suspended play again after the eighty-first move.

The Janowski-Bernstein match has developed into the most stubbornly contested of the tournament, the players adjourning last night after seven hours of play. Bernstein offered Janowski a draw earlier in the day, but the latter refused. Both left the board with their forces on an equal basis.

Rzeschewski still has two adjourned games to play, one with Janowski, which experts believe he will win, and another with Lasker of Chicago, western champion, which it is thought he will lose.

SALESMEN OFFER
ARBITRATION PLAN

National Council Proposes to
Settle Disputes With Hotel Men

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—Adoption of a resolution by the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations, offering the services of the council to settle all disputes between hotel men and commercial travelers, marked the closing feature of the annual convention of the associations here yesterday.

A message from Roger Babson, of the Babson Statistical Bureau, said that the country is cursed by a bumper crop of pessimists. He said that the economic tide has turned and that business is on the upgrade. He still found business men buried "so deep in the gloom of 1921 that they cannot see the sunshine of 1923," he added.

The council sent a telegram to President Harding, thanking him for his good will.

QUEEN HONEY BEE

IS VALUED AT \$300

AMENIA, N. D., Oct. 12.—A half interest in achievement girl, a queen honey bee of the Amenia apiaries, has been sold to J. M. Cutter & Son, Montgomery, Ala., for \$150, setting a new record for bee values, according to W. A. Crites, manager of the Amenia bee farm.

The Queen was mailed to Alabama, where she will pass the winter, to be returned to North Dakota next spring. She was a member of a colony which last summer set one of three world's records for honey production, according to Mr. Crites.

PRINCETON SHOWS
RECORD ENROLLMENT

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—The largest enrollment in the history of Princeton University was announced yesterday by the university registrar, the number of undergraduates this year being 2184. This is 217 greater than the enrollment of 1921.

The freshman class also records a new mark with 628 men. Only 87 of 600 applicants for transfer were admitted.

Australian Amateur
Golfers Improving

New Champion Whitton and
Others Show Skill

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The amateur golf championship of Victoria, decided at the end of August at the Sandringham links, Melbourne, was notable in that it showed clearly that the standard of amateur golf in Australia has improved considerably of late. The play was of a very high standard throughout, and not only did the matured players in many cases show something better than they ever had before, but some of the younger men played golf of a kind that marks them as worthy potential champions of the near future.

The winner was Ivo Whitton, a man with a great record. He won the open championship of Australia in 1912 and 1913, and was Victorian champion in 1919 and 1920. The final match between Whitton and Eric Quirk, another ex-champion, was one of the most brilliant and determinedly contested events ever seen on the Sandringham links. It was full of wonderful shots and was marked by thrilling incidents. Not until the eighth hole was there any real error in play. Still, the play of both men that it became almost impossible. Whenever a difficulty did arise it was overcome by brilliant play which aroused the enthusiasm of the large crowd who followed the competitors.

At the end of the morning round the match was all square. They reached the turn in the second round all square still; but at the thirteenth hole Quirk was 1 up. Whitton, however, secured the lead soon afterward and maintained it to the seventeenth hole, where the match ended with Whitton the winner by 2 and 1.

Judging by his form in this match Whitton should be a very hard man to beat in the Australian championship, to be decided in a few weeks. His driving and putting were brilliant throughout, and even he, great player as he has been for some years, has never before shown such excellent all-round golf. Quirk, however, was very little behind him in actual brilliancy, and it would be interesting if they were to meet in the final of the next big event. Both are players with the right temperament for important occasions. Nothing ever disturbs their equanimity, and a tight corner or a difficult shot brings out the best that is in them.

But they were not the only ones who showed superlative golf. J. H. Cone, a young Victorian player, regarding whom very high opinions have hitherto been held, surprised everybody by leading in the qualifying round with the fine card of 77, made in boisterous weather which put many of the other competitors off their game. Cone has had the advantage of a good deal of tuition from J. H. Kirkwood, and, although he failed to maintain the high place that he gained in the preliminary, he played sufficiently well to justify the hopes that before long he will be among the leading local amateurs. Another to display exceptionally good form was W. R. Armstrong, a youngster from the country.

Among the other better-known players, C. H. Fawcett and A. Russell, who reached the semi-final stage, played delightful golf. Quirk defeated Fawcett after a remarkable exhibition of golf, replete with shots of dazzling brilliancy and recoveries from what seemed impossible positions. Fawcett was the holder of the title, and his friends were confident that he would retain it, but he was defeated by Quirk who was in extraordinary form. Had Quirk played so well against Whitton he probably would have won the championship. It was superlative golf, which a man could hardly hope to repeat. Against Whitton Russell was at times brilliant, but he made some unaccountably poor shots, and these lost him the match.

FAIRWAY TABLES

GOLFERS will be among the first to appreciate the decision of the Golfers' Association to put an end to the "obscure" hole, which has been a source of much controversy. The association has decided to put an end to the "obscure" hole, which has been a source of much controversy. The association has decided to put an end to the "obscure" hole, which has been a source of much controversy.

NEW HAVEN ROAD
TO REOPEN SHOPS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—Re-opening next Monday of a portion of the railroad between New Haven and the New York New Haven and Hartford Railroad to handle car repair work was announced today.

The official notice of the company says that former employees of the locomotive and freight car departments who desire to re-enter service may make application to the employment office of the company, and will be given "consideration" to the extent that vacancies in the forces may exist. In the event that former employees do not apply, new forces will be recruited.

The statement says that forces employed in the mechanical department of the system for the 24th meeting of the night, Oct. 9, amounted to 5034, compared to 5500 who went on strike July 1.

LEASE IS RENEWED
AT MUSCLE SHOALS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Renewal for another year of the lease under which the Alabama Power Company operates the Government's electrical generating steam plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., was announced today by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War.

The contract was renewed on the same terms as originally negotiated, a step which Mr. Weeks said was necessary to "enable a number of cotton mills and other industries in southern states, including North and South Carolina, to continue operations, and which otherwise would have been compelled to close down or materially curtail production because of disrupted conditions in the coal and transportation industries and lack of developed hydroelectric power."

CHECKER PLAYERS
DISCUSS PLANS

U. S. Tourney Convention in
Progress at Boston

Questions of procedure in the playing of the fifth American tournament for which members are in convention at the American House, Boston, occupied several hours of discussion today. It is not entirely certain that matters will be settled in time to start play as scheduled late this afternoon. Whether or not a scheme comparable to the "seeded" draw in tennis should be adopted for the coming event offered the chief bone of contention; and another question which proved a hindrance to an expeditious start of play was that of the barred-opening.

The meeting was originally intended merely for the reading of minutes of the last meeting at Chicago, along with the reports of the various committees and officers. But although the secretary, E. C. Waterhouse, the chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws, the treasurer, and the chairman of the committee on zones reported, this marked the end of smooth sailing, as questions of procedure which were thought to have been reasonably well understood and settled were brought into heated discussion with small assurance of an agreement satisfactory to all players and members present.

A committee made up of H. B. Reynolds, chairman, Mr. Newcomb, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Finlay and Mr. Farnham, was appointed by President Green, at the suggestion of the members, to recommend a technical method of play for the tourney, after having heard the opinions of the convention. Discussion followed and the committee will report its recommendation which will then be discussed and voted on by the assembly.

The tourney had been advertised in the official organ of the association as a double-knockout tourney, but it developed by the discussion that there was hardly time for such a method of play, and that many preferred a single-knockout affair, anyway. This must be voted on later.

Then the great subject of whether or not the straight draw system ought to be employed or whether players should be separated into groups, and the various advantages pro and con, were argued—a number of those present entering freely into the discussion. It was contended by some that the good players had a right to be kept apart till the last rounds, and by others that they should try to "luck" in all fairness to the players of lesser ability.

The plan offered, which raised the discussion, was one which provided for the grouping of all contestants in the light of ability, so that all groups would be equal, and letting members of each group play between themselves at first, meet members of other groups in the succeeding rounds. All in all, it seemed to be the general sentiment that this system safeguarded the good player to an extent which made it unfair to the men who really had no chance of winning the championship but who were helping to keep the association going and therefore demanded a large share of consideration.

A motion to rescind the ruling passed at the last meeting, to play the barred-opening, was passed this morning. Some dissatisfaction was expressed after the passage of this amendment because some said that they had prepared for play under these conditions and now faced different ones. Historical allusions to Scottish tourney custom were given in this discussion and the prevailing opinion was that Americans were not accustomed sufficiently to this kind of play to make it advisable in this tourney.

Some of the notables at the tourney are: J. F. Hoar, Alfred Jordan, L. C. Ginsberg, Reynolds, M. L. Lewis, Joseph Duffy, J. Tanner, J. Scotts, Waterhouse, Townsend, Levine, Davis, Weslow, McClellan, W. Jolly, Nelson, Asa Long, Lawson, Thompson, Priest, Newcombe. Others will arrive in town this morning and register in time to play. The most noticeable absence of the tournament is N. W. Banks.

ADVERTISING MEN
EXPECT BUSY YEAR

Convention Delegates Forecast
One-Third Increase Over 1922

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The sixth annual convention of the American Association of Advertising Agencies held its second day's session today at the Hotel Ambassador.

The 300 delegates in attendance representing agencies throughout the United States, are said to handle 90 per cent of the national advertising of the country. They represent more than \$250,000,000 worth of advertising appropriations.

That 1923 will be one of the bluest business years the United States ever experienced was forecast by President E. W. Erickson, at the opening session yesterday.

This prediction was made on the basis of estimates showing that more than \$250,000,000 is to be spent next year in advertising alone—a jump of more than 32 per cent over this year's outlay. Advertising men contend that, next to the crop reports, the annual appropriation for advertising purposes is the most reliable indicator of future business conditions.

The cost of advertising food, which is the principal commodity advertised in this country, was placed at \$60,000,000 for the coming 12 months. On the basis of \$3 worth of advertising for every \$100 worth of goods sold it was figured that merchandise worth more than \$3,500,000,000 would be produced in the country during 1923.

MISSOURI VALLEY
FOOTBALL RACE

Three Games Between Confer-
ence Rivals and Two With
Outsiders for Saturday

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12 (Special).—Three battles between Conference rivals and two with outsiders throws the Missouri Valley Conference football race into full speed Saturday. Only the championship defenders, University of Nebraska, are inactive. First attention is commanded by the Kansas State Agricultural College invasion of Washington University at St. Louis. The Aggies expect to repeat their triumph of 21 to 0 scored last year, but the struggle should be close.

Cochs G. L. Rider at Washington has revealed a brilliant quarterback in W. T. Thumser '23, whose strategy and individual play should prove a problem to Kansas State. In the Washington 14-to-6 victory over Missouri School of Mines last Saturday, Thumser did some fine running, catching a punt at the 30-yard line and advancing for a touchdown, and advancing 40 yards on another occasion. Much polishing on teamwork and co-ordination of the attack must be done by Coach Rider, however, before he sends the team against C. W. Bachman's eleven Saturday. Both Washington touchdowns resulted from defensive formation, while the Rolla miners scored a touchdown and made 13 first downs compared to seven for Washington.

Kansas looks like a powerful eleven as a result of its 47-to-0 performance against Washburn College last Saturday. Coach Bachman appears fortunate in having an eager squad of players for his machine which is captained by R. D. Hahn '23, a dependable guard.

University of Missouri may take a second step toward the title by means of the invasion of Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., Saturday. Coach Thomas Kelly, new mentor, has developed a dashing attack, evidenced by the performance of the Tigers in defeating Grinnell College in the opening Conference battle last week. A. G. Lincoln '25, left halfback, was a leading factor in the 23-to-0 score. His difficult angle place kick from the 40-yard line for a field goal was very brilliant.

Iowa State will do well if it holds the Tigers as low as Grinnell did. Little Coe College, with a brilliant attack and fine kicking, ran up 24 points to 0 against the Ames machine last Saturday. S. S. Willman, the new coach, must be given more time to find his bearing.

An evenly matched battle should result from the clash of Drake University and University of Kansas at Des Moines, Saturday. The Blue and White, by its victory of 16 to 0 over Cornell College, showed that Coach E. O. Solem has developed an efficient machine from a small squad. While Kansas was defeated 13 to 0 by the Army in the east, the result was not overly disappointing to Kansas followers. With a correction of the fumbling, caused chiefly by soggy conditions at the military academy, Coach George Clark will look for better fortune in competition with rivals closer home.

University of Oklahoma, which was idle last week, gets into its first contest of the season when the Central State Teachers College comes to Norman. Coach B. G. Owen has been favored by the turnout of a largely veteran team, with H. C. Shafer '25, a promising new man at center, and Capt. C. V. Edmondson '23, functioning for his third year at tackle.

With the experience of the Missouri defeat, Grinnell College goes up against St. Louis University at St. Louis. The latter team was defeated by Notre Dame, 26 to 0, last week, three more points than Grinnell allowed Missouri, so the teams are on an equal footing. Grinnell found passes most successful in advancing the ball and will probably make the most of them in future contests.

As a result of Nebraska's 66-to-0 score against University of South Dakota, its appearance against Missouri next week is looked forward to with much interest. Coach F. T. Dawson appears determined to retain the Conference crown at Lincoln.

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PRAISE BLAME
Letters to the Editor
ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Liberia, Nicaragua and Peru
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the September 20th issue of your very important periodical I read an article signed "G. T. O." on page 14, entitled "Liberia May Prove Second Nicaragua to United States" and I am surprised that, in making reference to Peru, your correspondent should make statements that prove his utter disregard for accuracy.

In this respect allow me to state that it is not true that the Government of Peru was made to make certain arrangements prior to being permitted to contract a loan in New York; neither is it true that the engagement of Dr. Cumberland as head of the Peruvian customs was recommended by the bankers interested in said loan or made a sine qua non condition for the loan. As a matter of fact, the Government of Peru for several years past has had in contemplation the acquiring of foreign experts for several branches of the administration in a desire to better the administrative services with expert advice, and to this end experts from France, Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, and Switzerland have been from time to time engaged on the same basis from the United States, but such has been spontaneously by the Government and not, as your correspondent would lead the people to believe, under constraint from a foreign government.

And while on this subject may I say that it is due to statements of the nature of the one advanced by "G. T. O." and given publicity in papers of first-class importance—such as yours—that the United States is so often looked upon with mistrust and dubbed an imperialistic and domineering power ever seeking commercial and financial control for political advantage by driving hard bargains with weaker nations. It may be very gratifying to the average American citizen to consider his country so great and powerful that it can dictate terms even for a financial transaction of a few million dollars but as a friend and believer in the real greatness of this country allow me to tell you that it is about time that the more serious and responsible periodicals—those that help to mold public opinion—should leave out all the high talk which belittles a people that is really great.

Trusting you will give this communication the same prominence you have given to "G. T. O.'s" article, and thanking you for same in the interest of fair play and the square deal, dear to the American heart.

F. A. PEZET,
Ambassador,
Embajada del Peru, Washington, D. C.

Sept. 22, 1922.
[Investigation shows that the statements complained of by the Ambassador from Peru were furnished in all essential particulars to the correspondent of the Monitor by officials at Washington.]

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TOME SCHOOL

GROWTH OF GUILDS SHOWS POPULARITY

Movement Initiated in England but Two Years Ago Taken Up in France and Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The celerity with which new social ideas now penetrate into the different countries of Europe is well exemplified by the growth of the guild movement, initiated in Great Britain only two years ago—first in the building industry. Among the other trade unions and political parties in England, an increasing interest in this industrial experiment may be noted, and this already is reflected in discussions and practical proposals in France, Germany, and other continental countries.

It is hardly surprising that in these other lands, the first impulse is to establish building guilds, because in this industry a guild can be started more easily, and has a better chance of success, than in one where a big plant and large capital are necessary. In France, no important result has yet been achieved. In Germany, however, a movement is in progress which promises to transcend even the efforts of English guilds.

The initiative has been taken by the Building Workers' Union, and its avowed ultimate object is to take the building industry out of the hands of private capitalism. As a means of attaining this object, it has devised a plan of progress by stages, and has disavowed either revolutionary or political methods.

Capital Provided by Workers
The nature of the idea behind this movement will be understood when it is stated that it began with a proposal to consolidate all the numerous little co-operative societies, formed by building operatives, for productive work. These bodies obtained their capital from the workers themselves, but in their organization, they resembled the producers' co-operatives in other countries. They carried on their business on a profit making basis and divided the surplus among the capital holders.

The first step taken by the Building Workers' Union was to bring these societies, numbering about 140, into a federation known as the Union of Social Building Corporations. Then the union's officials began to study the guild basis of industrial organization, and particularly the workers' self-government and the non-profit making aspects of it. After careful consideration, they decided to adopt the guild policy, and to advance along two lines—one, the formation of new guilds; the other, a campaign of propaganda with the object of persuading members of the builders' co-operative societies to revive their constitution so as to bring it into conformity with guild methods.

Some 60 building guilds, or "bauhütten," are now federated in the Union of Social Building Corporations.

German Plan More Elastic

The English guilds have no sources of capital available at present beyond those supplied by the workers' organizations, but the German guilds have been able to draw capital from the State, from municipal bodies, from land settlement companies, of the public utility variety, and from trade unions. Private capital is rigidly excluded. There is no division of profit, and any surplus is devoted to extension of capital and scope of the guilds, and to the accumulation of reserve funds.

The leaders of the movement state that they realize clearly the danger of developing a new private capitalism under the guise of collectivism, but they consider that this can be guarded against. They also recognize that unless they can produce better and cheaper work than the private builders, their experiment will fail.

The magnitude of the experiment may be gathered from the fact that the guilds and co-operatives together have 20,000 members. Contracts have been obtained which have kept 14,000 of these at work, and of this number nearly 700 are technical and commercial experts. The total number of organized building trade workers in Germany is nearly 500,000.

FIRM HAND SOLVES DUBLIN WALKOUT

Solicitor's Employees Come to Terms After Apology

DUBLIN, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence).—It is a happy sign, and ought to be an encouraging one to the Government of Ireland, to note the result of the application of a strong hand to labor problems by the individual employer.

Recently Mr. Barrington Jellett, a well-known solicitor, was informed that all his employees would have to "come out" and that he could have no say in the matter at all. Thereupon this gentleman said that if the men went out they need not return, for he would not employ them again. A local man was then instructed to go and inform Mr. Jellett that his action was most unusual. The threat that his house would be taken over if he did not fall in line with his callers' views disturbed Mr. Jellett not at all.

The house was not taken over and later the workers applied to be taken back. Permission was given them to return on one condition—that the man who had threatened to take over the owner's house should make a public apology at the front gates on the main road. The apology was duly made and accepted and the men returned peacefully to work. And the sequel? Two enemies for life might appear to be a natural result.

But not so, for the man who made the apology has recognized those excellent qualities, firmness and determination, and by the respectful smile whenever he meets his erstwhile opponent, shows that he feels that they are perfectly good friends.

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SWEDISH PREMIER DISCUSSES LEAGUE

Considers German Seat in Council Would Be Justified

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The visit of the Queen of Holland called Harma Branting, the Premier, to Stockholm for a short stay. In an interview he remarked concerning his work at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva:

The defensive agreement seems to me to be the most important. . . Lord Robert Cecil's proposal appears good from a theoretical point of view, but I think that great difficulties will arise as to the practical working out of the undertaking. The tenth clause of the League of Nations compact contains rules for joint help, but Lord Robert's plan goes still further. It aims at greater security, but entails also greater risks. It is difficult to conceive an agreement about mutual reductions of armaments without this defensive alliance. This plan will in the main probably meet with general support. The advisability of Germany being admitted to the League of Nations has not been discussed as yet. Germany has not herself asked to be admitted, and without such a request the question of her admission cannot be raised. One German home says that Germany has not been discussed might be that Germany demands a permanent seat on the Council, and France objects to this.

I have never said that France objects to this, but merely that a Paris Journal objects to such a step. Thereby Germany would secure a powerful position, get a vote which could floor a resolution, and France does not view such a contingency with favor.

On the other hand, it is quite natural that Germany should put forward this very claim; it is a fully justifiable demand which Germany is entitled to make. Germany must have a place among the great powers or remain outside. There can be no question of Germany relinquishing this demand.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Little Gentleman Who Lived in the Bird-House

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IT IS exciting to know that something pleasant and interesting and out of the ordinary is going to happen, though you don't know what it is; and so Betsy, sitting on the front steps of her house with Betsy Junior beside her, was quite excited. They were waiting for the Funny Man to come and take them to visit the little gentleman who lived in the bird-house; but who the little gentleman might be, or how any gentleman could live in a bird-house, Betsy could not imagine. But she had great faith in the Funny Man, and had dressed Betsy Junior in her best clothes to do honor to the visit.

Betsy had met the Funny Man that morning in the grocery store, when she had gone down town with her mother to help do the marketing. The Funny Man had been in the store first, but he was so good and polite that he had given his turn to Betsy's mother, and asked her not to mention it. And while Betsy's mother was reading a long list of things to eat to Mr. Smith, the groceryman, and Mr. Smith was finding the things one at a time, and weighing them, and doing them up in paper, Betsy and the Funny Man played with the grocery store kitten.

A kitten in a grocery store is very useful, I am sure. It gives you something you can do. Till Mr. Smith can wait on you.

But if there was no kitten there, time would hang heavy, I declare.

For people buy such loads of stuff! You think they'll never get enough.

And when you think they're through, why then they often just begin again.

A kitten keeps you occupied. Until their wants are all supplied.

And so to have a kitten round is very helpful, I'll be bound.

"Betsy," said the Funny Man, "did you ever see the little gentleman who lives in the bird-house?"

Betsy had never even heard of such a person. She stopped playing with the kitten. "Gentlemen don't live in bird-houses," said Betsy.

"Not ordinarily," admitted the Funny Man. "Most gentlemen are too large. But this one is different. He hasn't been in town long, so you haven't seen him, and he does live in a bird-house."

"I want to see him," said Betsy. "O, you will take me to see him?"

"This very afternoon," said the Funny Man. "That is, if your mother can spare you. And you must bring Betsy Junior, for I think he'd like to meet her."

And so Betsy sat on the front steps; and when she saw the Funny Man coming, she ran down the path, leading Betsy Junior by the hand. Betsy Junior, not being able to run, came along as if she was flying.

Along the Road to the Seashore

The Funny Man took Betsy Junior's other hand, and they went along the road that led over the hill to the seashore, where the summer colony has its houses overlooking the ocean.

"I think you might tell me something about him," said Betsy. "And why he lives in a bird-house."

"His name is Monk," said the Funny Man. "Mr. Monk. And he lives in a bird-house, because it's the only house he can spare you. He is something of a naturalist, Betsy. I could tell you quite a lot about him; and, when you go home, you could surprise your father and mother with your wealth of information. But, unfortunately, I am not a naturalist. I have an idea that Mr. Monk was born on a tropical island, but what tropical island I cannot tell you. He is something of a traveler, and just now is the friend and dependent of Mr. Parker, who provides the bird-house. That is, he lives with Mr. Parker, only Mr. Parker lives in the big house and Mr. Monk in the bird-house." One of the things Betsy liked about the Funny Man was that he talked with you, just as sensibly as he did with your father and mother.

"But why?" said Betsy. "And how can a gentleman live in a bird-house?"

"It depends on the gentleman," said the Funny Man. "I couldn't live in a bird-house myself."

"I believe it's a bird," declared Betsy.

"You're getting warm," said the Funny Man. "But it isn't a bird."

"It's a little tiny bit of a dog," guessed Betsy.

"A dog in a bird-house!" said the Funny Man. "I never saw a bird-house yet into which any dog could get. They put bird-houses up so high, no dog can reach them. That's why. Now, if you look sharp, you'll see it."

The Tall Post on the Lawn

Betsy looked sharp. They had come to Mr. Parker's house, which was large and white, with green shutters, and flowers, and a lawn, and the sea just beyond it, which today was calm and flat like another lawn, only it was very much bigger than Mr. Parker's and was blue instead of green. On Mr. Parker's lawn stood a tall post, and on the top of the post a bird-house, which was white, just like Mr. Parker's, with a front door and windows, and little green shutters. The door was open, and, as they came through the gate, for the Funny Man knew Mr. Parker well enough to walk right in, Betsy saw a long cord that was tied to the bottom of the post and went up and over of sight through the open door of the bird-house.

"That's the little gentleman's door-bell," said the Funny Man. "Let's see if he is at home."

He pulled gently on the string, and Betsy stared up at the front door of the bird-house.

A small face appeared in the doorway, and it looked so much like that of a very, very little old man with chin whiskers that Betsy was quite startled, and held tight to the Funny Man's hand. The little gentleman who lived in the bird-house stuck his head further out. First he looked up

at the sky; and then he shook his head as if to say: "No, nobody there," and then he looked down at the Funny Man and Betsy, and as soon as he saw them he came out of his house and climbed rapidly down the post. He had on a little red coat and a little red cap, and when he reached the bottom of the post, he very politely took off his little red cap and bowed several times in different directions. "It's a monkey!" cried Betsy.

other. And, when she had shaken hands, she felt more at ease with him. Presently they were all sitting on the lawn together, quite friendly and like a real grown-up party, and eating chocolates out of a bag that the Funny Man found in his pocket. Mr. Monk ran nimbly from one to the other, and every time the Funny Man gave him a chocolate, he sat still, and looked it all over before he ate it, and made a long speech.

"I wish I knew what he says," said Betsy.

The Funny Man glanced at his watch.

"I think I understand what he said

then said the Funny Man, taking Betsy Junior by one hand. "It was something like this—

"Say me! Where are those chocolates gone?"

"I wish I had another."

"But, Betsy, it is time for you to travel home to Mother."

And, as they went out the gate, Betsy looked back and saw the little gentleman standing at the bottom of the post and politely lifting his little red cap.

RAULP BERGENGREN.

Foot Shuttlecock in China, from an engraving by H. Adlard, Dated 1843



Foot Shuttlecock in China, from an engraving by H. Adlard, Dated 1843

ning, along some river bank, to see a group of sturdy boatmen who have done their day's work and moored their craft to the shore, indulging in this game and taking it with much seriousness and in complete silence, but with appropriate gestures. Such theatrical action seems habitual and always makes the Chinese interesting to watch, when engaged in any animated occupation. It is the same during a battle of words, when a small fan is often used with much effect.

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Foot Shuttlecock

ONE of the few games that peasants of South China play is foot shuttlecock.

The shuttlecock is precisely the one used by children in England or America, but, instead of being kept up by two players with battledores, it is kicked into the air from one to another by a circle of men. Sometimes the heel is used, sometimes the toe, and the same skill and graceful action are noticed which always characterize the Chinaman at play. It is not an uncommon thing of an evening

other. And, when she had shaken hands, she felt more at ease with him. Presently they were all sitting on the lawn together, quite friendly and like a real grown-up party, and eating chocolates out of a bag that the Funny Man found in his pocket. Mr. Monk ran nimbly from one to the other, and every time the Funny Man gave him a chocolate, he sat still, and looked it all over before he ate it, and made a long speech.

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And, as they went out the gate, Betsy looked back and saw the little gentleman standing at the bottom of the post and politely lifting his little red cap.

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Foot Shuttlecock in China, from an engraving by H. Adlard, Dated 1843

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army three years to reach the sea. Why they go is still an unexplained problem.

Other animals migrate in somewhat the same way as the lemmings. But it is usually after a drought or because of the failure of their favorite crops which prompts them to seek new countries and better food conditions. In the Brazilian province of Parana, the rats are said to take up their march about once in every 30 years, owing to the lack of bamboo, upon the seeds of which they feed. But no such reason, apparently, causes the lemmings to march to the sea!

other. And, when she had shaken hands, she felt more at ease with him. Presently they were all sitting on the lawn together, quite friendly and like a real grown-up party, and eating chocolates out of a bag that the Funny Man found in his pocket. Mr. Monk ran nimbly from one to the other, and every time the Funny Man gave him a chocolate, he sat still, and looked it all over before he ate it, and made a long speech.

"I wish I knew what he says," said Betsy.

The Funny Man glanced at his watch.

"I think I understand what he said

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THE HOME FORUM

George Sand's Vallée Noire

THERE was no such place as the Vallée Noire a hundred years ago. The name, in fact, is a descriptive title, invented by George Sand, to cover the country of her Berriçon novels. Now, in company with another name of her coinage—"Les Maitres Sonneurs." At St. Chartier was held the fair, described in that book, and thence also came Mme. Sand's peasant acquaintance, Benoit Rival, of whom she liked to tell the following story:

In one of her pieces, played in the theater at Nohant, was portrayed a certain Denis Ronciat, whose reputation in the district was none too good. Some time afterwards, a visitor to Mme. Sand was announced. It was Benoit Rival. Too shy to enter the room, he stood at the door, crumpling up his cap in his hands, his eyes steadily fixed upon the parquet floor. "What can I do for you, Benoit?" said the châtelaine, who knew every peasant in the district. He hesitated a moment, then put the cap back on his head, and slouched boldly into the room.

"Hé là! good lady; it seems to me a pity to speak of such a man as the Denis Ronciat, in your beautiful books, when of myself you say nothing at all." A little bag of money chinked down upon the table. "Look here, here are twenty crowns, twenty good, ringing crowns, for you to speak about me." Mme. Sand, smiling, picked up the bag, and put it back into his hands. "Yes, yes, my good Benoit, I will speak of you, I promise." When Benoit Rival got home that night there was no happier man in all St. Chartier. And the Lady of Nohant kept her promise. In her next novel Benoit Rival appeared.

Of all the three charming paysanne stories, that of George Sand's literary reputation still green among English readers, the best known, of course, is "La Mare au Diable," about a lonely little pond, hidden deep in

a secluded wood, to which even the immediate inhabitants, should they know the spot, have difficulty in directing you. Another little landmark, from the same book, that the reader may find among a row of white cottages, with red-tiled roofs, on the road northward from Vic, is a tiny inn, the successor of the "Cabaret de la Mère Rebec à Corlay," where Germain, the "fin laboureur" and "La petite Marie" halted, to eat an omelette, during their adventurous journey to the marsh. The original building, more's the pity, is gone; but we must be grateful that we have still,

seeker must not feel discouraged if he fails in his pursuit; since it is not from mere success, but from the effort itself, that benefit is derived. This may be a true doctrine, but it seems rather a hard one; certainly it is not easy, at the time, to regard with entire complacency the result of a blank day; and that there will be blank days is beyond doubt, for it is strange how long some of the "wanted" plants, the De Wets of the floral world, will evade discovery. I have looked into the face of many hundreds of star-saxifrage on the hills of Wales and Cumberland, but have never yet set eyes upon its rare sister, the snow or "clustered" saxifrage. In like manner among the innumerable flowers of the

The Burro Train

Faint jingle of little bells
High up on the mountain side,
Crept down through the waves of
heat,
And a gray thread wove through the
wide
Tapestry of the mountain side.

The burro train came down
With the ores man take apart
As the treasure they love the best
From the multitudinous heart
Of mountain—but all I could see
Was a gray thread through tapestry.
—Glen Ward Nesbath.

make a perfect setting for such a panorama of village life, and one regrets the approach of darkness. But even the slow progress of the train through the summer night has its compensations, for the soldiers and peasants on the roofs begin to sing the charming, plaintive folk songs of the country, the rich harmonious voices astonishingly true and sweet. A great silver moon rises over the darkened plains and frogs begin to croak in the ditches. Curious shadows cast upon the land are inexplicable until one recognizes the outlines—booted or sandalled—of the feet of the roof passengers, silhouetted by means of the moonlight. But little by little

The Removal of Interference

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL Bible students are conversant with the account given of David when he went "to bring up" the "ark of God," how the ark was placed upon a new cart and the two sons of the former custodian of it were favored by being chosen to drive the oxen. The ark was accompanied by thirty thousand chosen men of Israel, who "played before the Lord on all manner of instruments," greatly rejoicing. As they journeyed upon their way, in crossing a threshing floor, the oxen stumbled and shook the ark. At this, one of the two sons, meaning well humanly, laid his hand upon the ark to steady it; and he was smitten "for his error," as the Biblical account states it.

How natural that this son of Israel, already having cared for the ark through many months, should have impulsively sought its protection from a human standpoint! But, as the result shows, it was an interference; and many lessons have been drawn from this collision with God's plan and ability to care for His own. Christian Science extends the lesson into a wide field of human activity. To the one just investigating this Science it points out, as one of its first demands, that no drug shall be taken by way of helping God in His work or, as it is often stated in subtlety, to help nature in its work. Interference is not limited to drug-taking, however, but is found in our fears and anxious thoughts, which hover like a cloud over our problems, and so cast the shadow of belief that God is not present and is not All.

In the realm of Spirit, God's law acts without interference; but, apparently, it has often little acceptance in the affairs of men. Merely to believe in an all-powerful God dwelling in an all-perfect heaven is not necessarily reassuring to the heavy-laden, unless there is seen a way to connect one's self with the live, health-giving activity thus implied. This Christian Science does, and shows the necessity for fear and ignorance, as human laws, to cease interfering, and allow spiritual law to correct and harmonize human living by destroying the errors of that living. On this point Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 62), "Let no mortal interfere with God's government by thrusting in the laws of erring, human concepts."

Perhaps one of the greatest claims of interference is the egotism of human belief, which prides itself upon its wisdom, perspicacity, and self-sufficiency. This egotism and its correction were once experienced in the running of a freight elevator. It was piled high with merchandise, at the sixth floor. A person wishing to go to the second floor, relying on himself to run the elevator, was told to pull a certain rope and he would descend. He descended; but not in the way he desired. As the elevator fell rapidly towards the second floor, the attempt was made to stop it by continuing to pull on the cable, but without success. As it rushed by the ground floor into the cellar, the thought came that God alone could stop the fatal fall; and the interfering hands were taken off the cable. At once the elevator stopped, at about one foot above the

concrete floor. A miracle? No! But faith or trust in God had taken away the interference; and the necessary thing was done—the rope was dropped. By so doing a ratchet fell into a cog, stopping the fall.

Many times has this experience been remembered when anxiety and impatience for quicker results in the demonstration of Christian Science have been temptations. "Let go the rope" has paved the way for many demonstrations, which would have been delayed by interference. Of course, assurance of God's care comes through added proofs of that care; and this assurance helps us to cease interfering. But to have this assurance demands a beginning; and we find the way for that beginning in the demonstrable religion of Christian Science. One fact humanity must be assured of, that Christian Science has lowered a ladder from heaven to earth and "the angels of His presence" (Science and Health, p. 174) are showing all honest seekers the way to mount it. Through the application of Christian Science, God's law is allowed to act today in human affairs, to destroy evil. Wherein, then, arises the need for the efforts of mortals to assist this accomplishment? Interfering hands would spoil the result; and God does not need material thinking to heal the sick or reform the sinner. But mortals need that honest and righteous prayer which opens their eyes to God's sunshine.

One interference to be avoided is that of unguided human intellectuality, which cannot be instructed in other paths than that in which it has walked, and which would attempt to direct the way of its own salvation. Instead, it must be God who worketh in us, "both to will and to do of his good pleasure." In humility, human belief must step aside and see the glory of God. It cannot prevent this; and the temporary obstructions, which hate, ignorance, or fear would claim to create, exist only in false belief, and that but for the moment; though their seeming effect is not a happy one for the human race. We rejoice in the truth which Mrs. Eddy states in Science and Health (p. 402): "The time approaches when mortal mind will forsake its corporeal, structural, and material basis, when immortal Mind and its formations will be apprehended in Science, and material beliefs will not interfere with spiritual facts."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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BOSTON, U. S. A.

A Farmer of Tirgovisti With His Daughter

Exclusive News Agency, London

By Rail in Rumania

IF YOU want to see a bit of Rumania on your way to Bucharest, leave the dull "International" train at Belgrade, take the steamboat up the Danube to Orsova, and travel by the ordinary passenger train that puffs slowly out of Orsova at six or seven in the morning; its long file of coaches packed with peasant and bourgeois who clamber on the roofs, cling to the steps and round the door bars, and throng the corridors like bunches of human grapes. The peasants sit on the roofs of the carriages equally indifferent to blazing sun or the chill of night air, camping up there with their baggage and bundles, eating and drinking happily enough.

At every station the train halts so that the heavy locomotive can take in water and maintain pressure, since wood fuel does not keep this up like coal; and while the train is at a standstill the fountains are besieged for water, which is handed through the windows or up to the roof in a kind of vessel, by the passengers who have struggled on to the platform. It is impossible to move along the corridors, so the first and second-class passengers must do their bargaining through the windows. The peasants, in beautiful aprons embroidered in black and red, do a roaring trade in cool green watermelons, packets of grapes or maize cakes. There are no regular stopping places and it is impossible to say how long the train will halt in any particular station, so meals are uncertainties. Somehow or other, however, one does secure meals during the day, prepared it would seem under conditions of extraordinary difficulty, but invariably good and well cooked.

Every station is a mass of color, for the peasants of the villages, dressed in their Sunday best, throng the platform to see the train pull in. Men in long sleeveless white coats, knee breeches and embroidered shirts, a flower behind the ear and black felt hats cocked jauntily over brown faces, vie for picturesqueness with the women, whose white linen dresses, gayly embroidered, are covered with the double apron, the "fota" characteristic of the country. Some of these aprons are very beautiful: bands of different hues silk alternating with patterns worked in gold and silver threads, or gay with colored sequins; and the women of the Banat wear a peculiarly charming variety composed of long loose strands of parti-colored silk thread hung from a plaited girdle, very graceful and decorative. Over the head a lace veil is thrown, with ends falling almost to the ground, but every part of Rumania has its own distinctive headgear and the initiated can "place" a woman at once by looking at the particular coil she wears. Most of the unmarried girls wear wreaths of flowers in their beautiful hair, but the moment they marry they must cover their heads, in the fashion prescribed by immemorial custom in their own districts.

The thing which strikes the casual traveller most vividly about the peasants is their instinctive taste and knowledge of color blending. In this the Rumanian excels every other race of southeastern Europe; less fond of barbaric contrasts than the Russian or of vivid colors than the southern Slav, the Rumanian possesses an instinctive love of harmony which is never led astray. Hot sunshine, a wonderful blue sky and the vivid green of the acacia leaf

the singing dies away and the hours creep on until a sudden blaze of electricity betokens their arrival in Bucharest. "La Ville lumière" and the omnibus train pulls its freight into the glare of the station arc lights. Gay Bucharest is wide awake at one—two—three—in the morning: the noisy station entrance thronged with motors, the brightly lit streets full of people, the restaurants and cafes ablaze with electricity and filled with music—light hearted city pursuing its impetuous way with the bravado of youth.

Volplaning Over Syria

I left the Aleppo aviation field, which is not far from the Bagdad Railway, in an airplane. One of the inconvenient things about these air trips is that one is obliged to get up very early in the morning. One must be on one's way by five o'clock in order to reach one's destination by eight or nine—before the desert wind, very dangerous for the traveler by air, begins to blow.

The first half of our aerial circuit was to Deir-az-Zor on the Euphrates, almost half-way between Mosul and Bagdad. The caravans take from nine to ten days to make the journey, which we were scheduled to accomplish in three or four hours. I left in a military "avion," a biplane of the Bréguet type, belonging to one of the numerous escadrilles of our Syrian forces of occupation, piloted by an excellent sergeant aviator.

Our plane had scarcely taken the air when we saw on our right a big stretch of water—Lake Sabkha. Shortly afterward the eye distinguishes far off on the horizon a narrow winding ribbon, a zigzag trail of verdure, across the arid sands. It is the Euphrates. The plane, going at a terrific rate of speed, heads straight for the river and is quickly flying over it, swooping above its muddy water in long detours.

A few scraggly herbs, water-plants, and rushes are all that grow on the banks of this great river, un-navigated, abandoned. No centres of humanity, no villages, no habitations are to be seen for hundreds of kilometres.

All civilization—we can even go so far as to say all life—has disappeared from these regions once fertile, flourishing, and populated. If one may judge by the very numerous and important ruins that one sees. One comes upon them first, on reaching the Euphrates, at Meskeneh, the ancient Baraballao. At this point it is said Alexander the Great, following his stupendous conquests, crossed the river with his legions. Then, on the right, is Resafeh, the Sergiopollis of ancient days; the two dismantled strongholds of Alibeh and Zenobeh, built by Zenobia, the splendid queen of Palmyra, dominate both banks of the river. In other places ruins sometimes retain the semblance of life, but here, in the midst of the desert, crossed now and then only by some infrequent caravan, some wandering tribe of Bedouins, the very ruins seem dead.

These capricious deflections of civilization, not unlike the vagaries of a stream which suddenly leaves its bed and flows in a different direction, constitute one of the strangest phenomena of Asia.

At the rate of speed we are flying it will be the easiest thing in the world to reach Bagdad by evening.

Vision With All

"Thou art no Poet—mayst not tell thy dreams?"
Every man whose soul is not a cloud
Hath visions, and would speak, if he had loved,
And been well nurtured in his mother tongue.
—Keats.

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Of all the three charming paysanne stories, that of George Sand's literary reputation still green among English readers, the best known, of course, is "La Mare au Diable," about a lonely little pond, hidden deep in

chalk fields, in the South, that elusive little annual, the mousetail, has hitherto remained undetected. So, too, with many other rarities: the list of the found may increase year by year, but that of the unfound is never exhausted.

It is well that it is so, and that satiety cannot chill the ardour of the flower-lover, but like Ulysses, "always roaming with a hungry heart," he has ever before him an object for his pursuit. "Wretched is he," says Rousseau, "who has nothing left to wish for." Nor is the reward a merely figurative one, such as that of the husbandmen in the fable, who, after digging the ground in search of a buried treasure, were otherwise recompensed; for the lean days are happily interspersed with the fat days, and to the botanist there is surely no joy on earth like that of discovering a flower that is new to him; it is a thrilling event which compensates tenfold for all the failures of the past.

Very remarkable, too, is the freakishness of fortune, which often, while denying what you crave, will toss you something quite different and unexpected for: I remember how, when searching vainly for the spider orchis at the foot of the Downs in Kent, I stumbled on an abundance of the "green man." Or perhaps, just at the moment when you are relinquishing the quest as hopeless, and have put it wholly from your mind, you will be startled to see the very flower that you sought.

As Thoreau expressed it: "What you seek in vain for, half your life, one day you come full upon, all the family at dinner."—Henry Stephens Salt, "The Call of the Wildflower."

Grandsir Visits the Kindergarten

Twenty little children all in a ring,
Hitched my nag and listened at 'em sing.

Pretty little lady totched me in to say
If they maneuvered the old-time way.
Twenty little voices singing out plain,
"Do-you-know-the-Muffin-Man-that-lives-in-Drury-Lane?"

"Jolly is the Miller"—Jim's favorite—
Never seed such a satisfying sight.
Forty hands a-flying—scrunching up clay,
Making paper boxes, and bead strings gay,
Painting little turkeys, black, white, and red,
Forty feet a-marching where Old Glory led.

Nary sorry faces sulling over books,
Nary crabbed teacher casting ugly looks.
Dancing round and singing, all full of joy—
Reckon we might trust 'em with pore Jim's boy?
—Ann Cobb

The Unfound Flower

In flower-seeking, . . . there are rich days and poor days, surprises and disappointments; the plant which we hailed as a rarity may prove on examination to be but a gay delver; and contrariwise, when we think we have come home empty-handed, it may turn out that the vasculum contains some unrecognized treasure; as when, after what seemed to be a barren day on Helvellyn, I found that I had brought back with me the Alpine saw-wort. . . .

The quest for the rare, provided that it does not make us forget that the common is often no less beautiful, or lead to that selfish acquisitiveness which is the bane of "collecting," is a noble harmless in itself and even in some cases useful, as inciting us to further activities. . . .

An old friend of mine who is of an optimistic temperament once assured me for my comfort, that the flower-

seeker must not feel discouraged if he fails in his pursuit; since it is not from mere success, but from the effort itself, that benefit is derived. This may be a true doctrine, but it seems rather a hard one; certainly it is not easy, at the time, to regard with entire complacency the result of a blank day; and that there will be blank days is beyond doubt, for it is strange how long some of the "wanted" plants, the De Wets of the floral world, will evade discovery. I have looked into the face of many hundreds of star-saxifrage on the hills of Wales and Cumberland, but have never yet set eyes upon its rare sister, the snow or "clustered" saxifrage. In like manner among the innumerable flowers of the

chalk fields, in the South, that elusive little annual, the mousetail, has hitherto remained undetected. So, too, with many other rarities: the list of the found may increase year by year, but that of the unfound is never exhausted.

It is well that it is so, and that satiety cannot chill the ardour of the flower-lover, but like Ulysses, "always roaming with a hungry heart," he has ever before him an object for his pursuit. "Wretched is he," says Rousseau, "who has nothing left to wish for." Nor is the reward a merely figurative one, such as that of the husbandmen in the fable, who, after digging the ground in search of a buried treasure, were otherwise recompensed; for the lean days are happily interspersed with the fat days, and to the botanist there is surely no joy on earth like that of discovering a flower that is new to him; it is a thrilling event which compensates tenfold for all the failures of the past.

Very remarkable, too, is the freakishness of fortune, which often, while denying what you crave, will toss you something quite different and unexpected for: I remember how, when searching vainly for the spider orchis at the foot of the Downs in Kent, I stumbled on an abundance of the "green man." Or perhaps, just at the moment when you are relinquishing the quest as hopeless, and have put it wholly from your mind, you will be startled to see the very flower that you sought.

As Thoreau expressed it: "What you seek in vain for, half your life, one day you come full upon, all the family at dinner."—Henry Stephens Salt, "The Call of the Wildflower."

Childish Politics

In common with many only children, I learnt to read at a very early age. My father would perch me on the breakfast-table to exhibit my only accomplishment to some admiring guest, who admired all the more from my being a small, puny child, gifted with an affluence of curls, who might have passed for the twin sister of my own great doll. On the table was I perched to read some Foxite newspaper, Courier or Morning Chronicle, the Whiggish oracles of the day. . . . I read leading articles to please the company; and my dear mother recited "The Children in the Wood" to please me. This was my reward, and I looked for my favourite ballad after every performance, just as the piping bird-finch that hung in the window looked for his lump of sugar after going through "God Save the King." The two cases were exactly parallel. —Mary Russell Mitford.

Society

"Where two or three are gathered together" in the name of the Highest, then first does the Highest, as it is written, "appear among them to bless them"; then first does an Altar and act of united worship open a way from Earth to Heaven; whereon, were it but a simple Jacob's-ladder, the heavenly Messengers will travel, with glad tidings and unspeakable gifts for men. Such is SOCIETY, the vital articulation of many individuals into a new collective individual: greatly the most important of man's attainments on this earth; that in which, and by virtue of which, all his other attainments and attempts find their arena, and have their value.—Carlyle.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1922

EDITORIALS

SENATOR MEDILL McCORMICK of Illinois comes of a family of journalists and was himself, prior to his entrance upon public life, a working newspaper man of notable ability, originality and fertility of resource. As the grandson of Joseph Medill, the pioneer Chicago journalist, for whom the very efficient school of journalism maintained in that city is named, Senator McCormick comes legitimately by his journalistic qualities. In an address delivered before that school recently, he commented upon the changing ideals in newspaper-making in a way that must be interesting to observers of that great factor in American thought, the daily newspaper. Perhaps Senator McCormick is a little optimistic as to the present trend of journalistic development. Perhaps, too, the newspapers of the city in which he delivered his address do not furnish the best field in which to study the phenomena upon which he comments. But some extracts from his speech will best show his point of view.

He is arguing against the permanence of the merely sensational type of newspaper, or of that form of journalism which recognizes no higher end than simply to amuse. Discussing that proposition, he says:

I have come, as you know, to speak as a humble commentator upon an aspect of journalism which must challenge the attention of the greater newspaper-makers. Precisely as they developed the technique of mass manufacturing at minimum cost, precisely as they met the competition of the theater and the cinematograph, the illustrated review, the fiction magazine and the comic weekly, so now are they determined to supply the public with an intelligent—and what is more—an informed account of national and international politics, concurrently with an informed and intelligent commentary thereon. The newspaper which fails to respond to this demand will suffer the loss of the imponderable prestige and influence which always has distinguished certain long-lived and very profitable newspapers from others, which at best, for a few years only, have achieved a wide circulation and considerable profits. . . . Therefore, I make bold to assert with confidence that we are about to witness a much greater appreciation of political correspondence and the closer correlation of the work of the Washington staff with that of men who are abroad. I hear Old Timer say that this means the abandonment of modern news writing, only to return to the semi-editorial sort of thing which in the old days was written in Washington from motives of economy, and mailed because we could not afford an adequate news report by wire. I will not argue the matter. I am satisfied to beg the question by instancing the fact that today the most highly paid writers in Washington are those whose news and commenting comment is syndicated everywhere in the United States.

The prolonged period during which the Washington correspondent was in eclipse has been observed and deplored by many minds other than that of Senator McCormick. It would seem that for the last two decades, almost, it has been the inclination of American editors to leave important features of national legislation and administration to the attention of the Associated Press, employing as special correspondents largely smart young men who filled the wires with stories of merely local importance, gossip about the personality of statesmen, and reports concerning the distribution of patronage of interest to the readers at home. This policy resulted in the almost complete disappearance from Washington of the old-time political correspondent, among whom George Alfred Townsend, Whitelaw Reid, and Henry Watterson were shining lights.

The old confidential relations between correspondents and groups of statesmen largely disappeared. The public man with an important message to deliver found it easier and safer to call in the capital representative of The Associated Press, where in former days he would have summoned a writer of trained political instinct and understanding to put his message on the wire, with such semi-editorial comments as would give it a wider currency and a more popular interest. To some extent the jealousy of the home offices, the dread of permitting the liberty of editorial comment to men at a distance, explained this new policy.

To a greater degree, however, it was explained by the economies effected by reliance upon the Associated Press for the big news, and sending men of less importance, and therefore requiring less expenditure, to the capital. That this policy is on the point of disappearance is clearly indicated by the phenomenon cited by Senator McCormick, namely, the appearance of the group of well-equipped political writers, making the capital their headquarters and syndicating their matter to newspapers throughout the country.

Not only in the recognition of the increased importance of the serious Washington news and the diminishing value of mere gossip is apparent the tendency of the American newspaper toward a better type of journalism. Today, as never before, the press of the United States is looking to foreign lands for a great portion of its news. Time was when the American newspaper was essentially provincial. A few brief cable messages, gathered by the news agencies abroad, was all that the average paper thought necessary, but today American newspapers, even in the less important cities, carry a wealth of information from Europe, which dwarfs into insignificance the amount of American news published in even the most prominent London papers. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the newspapers of the British metropolis, nearer as they were to the seat of war and diplomatic discussion in the Near East and vastly more intimately concerned as were the interests of their people than were those of the United States, were any better informed concerning the progress of the crisis there than the readers of the higher types of newspapers in the United States.

It is the custom nowadays to deplore the decadence of American journalism, and indeed the notable accomplishments in the way of rolling up enormous circulations achieved by papers of the more sensational type seem at first to give plausibility to this note of pessimism. But it is probable that an examination of the press as

a whole and of the distinctly outstanding newspapers in various cities of the United States will show a higher regard for the decencies and proprieties of the profession, a broader outlook on the important affairs of the world as a whole, and a keener sense of high editorial responsibility than ever before. Senator McCormick, talking as he was to a class of young men about to embark in the profession which he, though retired, still loves as all newspaper men love their art, may have been inclined to be a little optimistic. Yet this paragraph, with which he emphasized the present state and the future outlook of American journalism, seems based upon present truth and reasonable foresight:

It is the elementary truth that more of the acute intelligence and keen sympathy which was lavished upon the collection, the appraisal and the arrangement of local news, is now directed toward the study of news collection and news writing abroad or in Washington. We have had, to be sure, stories of startling excellence from the pens of brave and brilliant men like Richard Harding Davis or Floyd Gibbons, whose description of disaster in war, or pageantry in peace, will live as models for young writers. But that does not go to the root of the matter. I mean that the editorial directing mind must now determine to establish the same organized excellence, to insist upon the same carefully balanced and minutely informed report of the news of national and international politics, as of the news of the town. We must have special study and special training so that all newspapers may be able to present in true colors the picture of men and events in the national and international drama. There is no reason why the newspaper should surrender that faithful portrait to the weekly and monthly periodicals. There is no reason why they should permit cubs to draw in caricature; why they should require older men to draw in drab monochrome outline of fact and statistic. Of course they will not continue to do so. The problem will beget its own solution.

Senator McCormick has done a distinct service to the profession which he once adorned by speaking words of such encouragement and of such wise counsel to youths about to enter upon it.

THE French Parliament, to which the Government is at all times directly responsible, is to resume its sessions today, and in preparation for inevitable attacks Premier Poincaré has begun to fortify his political position by making changes in his Cabinet.

Louis Barthou, Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Government Council, has been the first member to go, a convenient exit having been found in the responsible and difficult position as member of the Reparations Commission. Another change that has been represented for some time as imminent, that in the Ministry of the Interior, concerns domestic rather than foreign politics. The chief complaint of the National Bloc against M. Manoury has been that he has failed to prepare for the coming election by a firm control of the departmental prefects, several of whom are supposed to have been too favorable to the more radical elements that were in power under M. Caillaux prior to the war. As the election machinery is in the hands of the Department of the Interior, the meaning of the "general movement of prefects," announced in a special cable to this newspaper from Paris last week (Oct. 5), is obvious. M. Poincaré has begun to "play close" for votes in the Chamber.

Between M. Poincaré and M. Barthou there has been a growing divergence of opinion ever since the latter represented France at the Genoa Conference. The vice-president of the Council, who was without plenary powers, then appeared half persuaded to yield to Mr. Lloyd George and join in the British scheme for a European reconstruction. For a time he seemed likely to resign rather than obey his chief's orders for continued intransigence, and after his return it was even believed he might join the opposition. Neither of these things happened. M. Barthou, who, during the summer, has changed from Deputy to Senator from the Pyrenees, is not a rash, but a cautiously ambitious man. A short while ago he was supposed to have declined an offer to become Minister to Germany, another unenviable position. His acceptance of the chairmanship of the Reparations Commission indicates that he is prepared to co-operate further with his personal friend and fellow Academician, possibly in a new policy toward Germany.

There will be no lack of leaders in the coming attacks. The first subject to be discussed is the next budget, which shows another large deficit, and the fact dominating the debate will be that M. Poincaré has not been any more successful than his predecessors in making Germany pay. Since Germany has not paid, either the French taxpayers will have to pay more, or there will have to be another budgetary loan. The Financial Committee of the Chamber, which will review the budget, contains a number of potential ministers, and this powerful committee is often regarded as a stepping stone to the Cabinet. Whether a new loan has to be made or new taxes imposed, the reaction in the country will furnish a favorable moment for an attack on the executive. During the summer vacation the deputies have been in personal contact with their electors, and they know that every sou in additional taxes diminishes by so much their chances of re-election. They are, therefore, apt to be in a mood to punish the Premier for his failure to make Germany pay.

What steps will M. Poincaré take to meet this situation? His Minister of Finance, Count Charles de Lasteyrie, has already expressed himself favorably to another loan. The Secretary of the Finance Committee, on the other hand, has pointed out that loans for current expenses cannot continue forever. Perhaps the Premier will now publish his plan for a general liquidation which he had ready for the London Conference, but which the Balfour note caused him to withhold. On the strength of such a plan his Cabinet may gain an extension of life until the next Allied Economic Conference, which must be held some time this fall.

BEING unable to supply her apparently insatiable demand for paper rubles, notwithstanding her own presses are working to capacity, the Soviet Government of late has been farming out orders to other countries for the printing of her worthless currency. What will the end be?

French Cabinet Changes

SENATOR BORAH has gone back to his home in Idaho, after an almost continuous absence of three years "at the front," to participate in the State campaign. He is not a candidate for re-election, his present tenure continuing for two more years, but he nevertheless has a message which he believes his friends and neighbors should hear. He is proclaiming the doctrine of self-determination as it applies to the electors of a sovereign state, insisting now, as it was so often insisted in the days before the direct primary was thought of, that most of the present economic ills of which the people complain are directly traceable to the dictation of party policies by those who direct the deliberations of partisan conventions. He claims to see in the direct primary the only hope of democracy, and gives notice that the chief issue in Idaho's campaign this year is to be waged in an effort to establish the primary election system in place of the present method of making nominations.

The Senator's pronouncement is in the nature of a declaration of war against the Republican Party in his State. Senator Borah is a Republican, but he boasts that in many respects he has rightly been branded as "irregular." These marks he exhibits much as a returned soldier would display his service stripes. Thus it seems to matter not at all, so far as he is concerned, that his own party organization has solemnly declared itself opposed to the primary and partial to the convention system which he denounces. He insists that the "political revolution" which is to restore the rights of the people of the United States must be fought at the ballot box.

If all that Senator Borah charges against the convention system as an institution is true; if it has become, as he charges, an instrumentality controlled by special interests; if the primary election system will do, in a State like New York, what he finds it has done in Pennsylvania, it would be interesting were he to forecast what might be the result if a nation-wide primary plan were adopted. Should not the people reserve to themselves, in the more important task of selecting their candidates for the highest office within their gift, the same right of direct action which the Senator insists they should exercise in the naming of state and county officers? The voice of the people is but feebly heard, even if it is at all audible, in the great halls where national conventions are held and in the committee rooms where party platforms are written. If Senator Borah, in the face of organized opposition declared in the deliberate pronouncement of his own party, can convince the people of Idaho that they will be able to speak more emphatically when they speak directly than when they send their message by proxy, perhaps he will feel prepared to carry the fight into wider fields. It might not be difficult to prove that if, under the convention system in Idaho, for instance, 2 per cent of the people control 85 per cent of the people, as he claims is the case, a reversal of this process would be as beneficial to the people of a nation as a whole as to those of a single state.

"A TRUST," said the experienced sociologist and confidence man, Jeff Peters, known to all readers of O. Henry's book of short stories, "The Gentle Gaffer," "is its weakest point." What he meant to convey was that the great industrial combinations called trusts contain elements that make for their disadvantage in competition with smaller units, and that the operation of economic laws governing production and distribution was stronger than any monopoly that might attempt to control a particular field of industry. The Peters Amalgamated Thirst Reducing Company owned all the saloons in a Texas town surrounded by a freshet, and was doing a prosperous business until one officer of the trust took to sampling its beverages. The downfall of monopoly that followed was sudden and complete.

After thirty or more years of "trust-busting" agitation, resulting in a multiplicity of federal and state anti-monopoly laws and regulations, the people of the United States are beginning to wonder whether campaigns of denunciation, and laws aimed to prevent consolidation of industrial enterprises into great corporations, have really brought any relief to the consuming public or serious loss to the trusts. Standard Oil, after being resolved by law into its more than 40 constituent parts, thrives as ever, and one of its fragments has just declared a dividend of 400 per cent. The aims of the Grangers who started the movement for regulation of railway rates, and of the small manufacturers who suffered from the competition of their great rivals, were doubtless derived from the American love for the square deal and equality of opportunity or service to all. If the result has been disappointing, it is probably due to a failure to recognize the fact that the way to prevent monopolies is not to pass laws against them, but to establish conditions that will promote free and fair competition.

Jeff Peters could have told the best minds concentrated on the trust problem that size does not necessarily mean strength, and that unless the great combination had what he would term a "copper-riveted cinch," based upon a monopoly of natural resources, they could not control production or distribution. Where the field is open to anyone having initiative and executive ability, there will be always an opportunity for small, efficient units to make and sell in competition with the so-called trusts. It is noticeable that in many important lines, such as the milling of flour, and the manufacture of boots and shoes, attempts to form combinations controlling the industry have completely failed. So long as the raw materials for these and other industries are free to all on the same terms it would seem to be impossible for the great concerns to combine and crush out their smaller competitors.

The Issue in Idaho

Editorial Notes

MR. LLOYD GEORGE made out a convincing case against his opponents and the critics of his recent Near East policy. He showed them first of all that his policy was a policy of peace, and not of war, and then that their policy was one which would almost certainly have eventuated in war. He demonstrated conclusively that he had acted the part of a true statesman by disregarding appearances and electing to choose the policy which, despite appearances, actually made for peace. He explained unassumingly his policy in these words:

If we have taken strong measures in the course of the last few days, it has been because we are firmly convinced the measures will have the effect of averting that conflict. But if we had drifted along, trusting merely to verbal protests, you might have had a condition of things that would have made war inevitable, that would have carried the torch of war, pillage, outrage, and murder from Asia into Europe.

Further on in his statement he quietly referred to certain facts which should be of melancholy interest to the United States:

In Armenia, the proposal was that the mandate should be given to America, which would have protected those poor people.

He might have added that America's refusal to undertake the responsibilities had been a great trial and disappointment to him, but he did not. He simply explained that that policy had become impossible, and left it at that. It was a case of least said, soonest mended.

THOUGH doubtless sincere in his utterances, Dr. George Barton Cutten voiced, in his address incident to exercises, inducting him as president of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., sentiments with which many in his audience probably did not agree. He was speaking on "The Reconstruction of Democracy" and urged that the word democracy had become a fetish in America, criticism of which was considered poor form and destined to failure. He continued:

It is true, we have a Government of the people, but never by the people, and only incidentally or unintentionally for the people. . . . Manhood suffrage has been our greatest and most popular failure, and now we double it by granting universal suffrage.

It always seems a pity when a man at the head of some organization airs views such as the foregoing under the cloak of the body he is representing. Anyone is entitled to hold any views he or she desires, but radical opinions of this nature are hardly compatible with the presidency of a university of the country concerning which they are expressed.

How much more satisfying is the description of a wonderful airplane, capable of carrying twenty-four passengers and a ton of luggage, which has recently been successfully tested in Great Britain, than the report of two terrible war inventions, which have just been exhibited at the army proving grounds at Aberdeen, Md. Yet the two news items appeared synchronously. The airplane, it is significant to notice, will probably soon be utilized in a London-Berlin service, while the war inventions will be used—when and where? A bomb which would penetrate almost to the first floor of the Woolworth Building, if dropped from the air on to the roof, is doubtless a remarkable invention, but how much more the same genius which worked out that instrument of destruction could accomplish if turned into constructive channels. The world needs more peace-time and fewer war-time inventions, and a state of permanent peace would be by that much the nearer.

A STRONG plea for the preservation of the wild areas of the United States, made in a recent issue of the Izaak Walton League Monthly, will strike a responsive key in the thought of many who have the true interests of America's natural glories and beauties at heart. Mr. Grey has no patience with sportsmen and hunters. He writes from a broader point of view, that, namely, of a man who loves the "gifts" of his country more than any so-called "sports." He says, in part:

My appeal is not to save game and fish for sportsmen. I have forgotten the sportsmen. I do not care anything about saving game and fish for sportsmen. I want to save something of vanishing America. For its own sake! So that our children's children will know what a fish looks like, and will hear the sweet call of "Bob White"; and see all the living and nesting inhabitants of our beautiful land.

Any real lover of nature will give the fullest measure of support to Mr. Grey and any others who are working along the same line.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY years will soon have elapsed since the birth of Nicolaus Copernicus and plans are already under way in Europe to commemorate this event next year. His revolutionary views on astronomy were the product of an early dissatisfaction with the Ptolemaic doctrine, and in the midst of an unusually full life he found time to elaborate an entirely new system of astronomy, by the adoption of which man's estimate of the universe was fundamentally changed. One of the chief tributes to his achievements is to be a public library in the city of his birth, Thorn, on the Vistula, and the foundation of its structure has already been completed. Even though, in those early days, his discoveries were regarded as purely hypothetical fancies, the later centuries are according him a measure of the honor due him as a great and courageous thinker.

IN PAYING its war bill to the New Zealand Defense Department, Ocean Island, a tiny dot in the Pacific just below the Equator, has done something for which it merits sincere congratulations. Of course, the amount owed was microscopic in contrast with the billions, in terms of which most countries reckon their war expenses and debts, but its payment involved for its size a heroic undertaking. In acknowledging the receipt of a check for £3724, the Defense Department records gravely that the settlement has involved "a heavy strain on the financial resources of the colony." Incidentally when the call came for men at the start of the World War this little island elected to throw in its lot with New Zealand, and sent a contingent of six men for training and subsequent service. Three of these were returned as unsuitable, but the other three brought honor to the island.

Monopoly and Efficiency